FBIS
DAILY REPORT

# MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 OCTOBER 1980

## Iraq-Iran Conflict

Hammadi Statement--In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA', reported by INA, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi reaffirmed that Iraq's goals in the war with Iran are to restore Iraqi sovereignty over the disputed land and sea territories and to end Iranian "interference" in Iraq and the rest of the Arab world. Hammadi also reiterated previous authoritative statements out of Baghdad that Iraq intends to end Iran's "domination" over the Persian Gulf, especially its "strategic straits and passages," and its occupation of the Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa Islands. He said Iraq will continue the war as long as Iran rejects the UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and stated that the "status quo will be imposed on the Iranian officials." Hammadi also declared that there will be no answer to anyone who demands a cease-fire with the stipulation that Iraq withdraw its troops from the Iranian territory they now occupy.

Military Situation--According to Eric Rouleau writing in the 11 October LE MONDE, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that Iran's ground forces had encountered "much more serious problems" than other parts of the military because 10,000 of the 12,000 people purged from the military since the revolution were army men; the army had received far less sophisticated equipment from the United States during the reign of the shah than the air force; and the activities of the Kurdish insurgents continue to drain resources from the army. Bani-Sadr also explained that Iran has dispatched only one regular army division to the south so as not to expose the army to Iraqi heavy artillery fire. Given time, however, he claimed that the army will become more efficient than the air force. Rouleau further reported that the Iranian ground forces are being "reorganized" and that 80,000 reservists are being integrated into the regular army.

According to INA, Iraqi forces are "persevering" in their drive toward Abadan and are being supported by heavy artillery fire and airstrikes against Iranian positions. INA also reported that Iraqi troops have cut off the road linking Abadan with Bandar Shahpur and blown up the Abadan-Tehran oil pipeline. Tehran radio, however, said the Iraqis have been pushed back 7 km from Abadan. The radio also reported that the Abadan-Mahshahr road is still open.

According to a communique of the Iranian Joint Staff, carried by Tehran radio, six Iraqi MiG's were shot down in raids on Abadan and Khark Island. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported Iraqi airstrikes against a railway terminal on the Dezful-Tehran axis and a powerstation at the Rezashah dam, as well as an Iranian sortie against residential areas of Baghdad. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that an "intense battle" is in progress in the Ilam region in which Iranian forces destroyed more than 20 Iraqi tanks.

In comments to ETTELA'AT, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, the commander of the Iranian Navy reiterated that Iran continues to "guarantee" freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz, except for entrance into and departure from Iraqi ports, but he warned that "if it becomes necessary" Iran will mine the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf.

## PLO, Iran

Jerusalem television reported that the PLO is joining Syria and Libya in support of Iran in its war with Iraq. It cited "leadership sources" in Beirut as saying that the PLO is giving "nonmilitary aid" to Iran and is conveying "information" to Tehran that may help it in the war effort. Monitored Voice of Palestine broadcasts, however, have not mentioned this and have continued to give balanced reportage on the Iran-Iraq conflict, stressing the Soviet Union's call on the PLO to mediate between the two countries. The radio did, however report, without comment that Jordanian forces are "participating effectively on the Iraqi side" and that well over 50 Iraqi fighters have taken refuge in Jordanian airports following Iranian sorties against Iraqi bases.

## Egypt, Israel

According to MENA, Vice President Husni Mubarak, after meeting with President Carter, reiterated Cairo's position that the Egyptian-Israeli talks underway in Washington are "considered a preparation" for the tripartite summit to be held after the U.S. elections. MENA reported that Mubarak declared "for the first time" that the summit will not be held before January 1981. The vice president stated that he discussed with President Carter the overall situation in the Middle East, especially the Iraq-Iran conflict, the Libyan "threat" to Saudi Arabia, the Syria-Libya merger and the Syria-USSR treaty, and the "danger" the Soviet military presence in the region poses to U.S. interests. MENA also said Mubarak reaffirmed Egypt's offer to provide military facilities to the United States to defend any Arab or Islamic state.

Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg, in an interview with Jerusalem radio, again stressed Israel's emphasis on resuming the autonomy talks. He said that any "tactic" to pursue the summit meeting at the expense of the autonomy negotiations is unacceptable to Israel and that "strenuous talk about a summit meeting implies nonstrenuous talk on the autonomy negotiations."

## Syria, Libya

According to Damascus radio, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam paid a 1-day visit to Tripoli where he met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and conveyed a message to him from President Hafiz al-Asad. Before his departure from Tripoli, Khaddam said he and the Libyan leader discussed the date for the meeting between Al-Qadhdhafi and Al-Asad at which they will approve the "formula of the unitary state and its structure" so as to clear the way for the implementation of the merger.

The Moroccan news agency MAP, citing Syrian diplomatic sources in Moscow, reported that Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas is currently in Moscow holding talks with Soviet military officials. The agency said Talas is expected to return to Damascus on 15 or 16 October. Syrian media have not reported Talas' presence in Moscow in the wake of the Kremlin visit of President al-Asad, of whose delegation Talas was a member.

## Saudi Arabia

Riyadh radio reported that Saudi Arabia and France have signed a naval agreement in implementation of a "framework" accord between the two states initialed in Riyadh on 11 May. The agreement provides for the carrying out of a 12-billion-rial "naval program" over a period of several years. The program includes the importing of ships from France, the completion of a training program and French support in supplies. Under the agreement, Saudi Arabia will purchase frigates, supply ships, sea-to-sea and sea-to-air missiles, and helicopters.

## PDRY

ANA reported that the extraordinary general congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party ended on 14 October after having elected a new Central Committee of 47 members and 11 candidate members. The agency also said the Central Committee held its first session that day and elected 'Ali Nasir Muhammad party secretary general and elected the party Political Bureau.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Middle East and Africa*

*Vol V No 201* *15 October 1980*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Executive Committee Lauds Soviet-Syrian Treaty [VOP] A 1
Chatti To Visit Iraq, Iran To Mediate Settlement A 1
PFLP's Habash Recovers From Brain Surgery A 1
Lebanese Speaker Inquires About 'Arafat's Health [VOP] A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives for Talks C 1
King Khalid Meeting C 1
12 Oct Departure C 1
Foreign Minister's Comments C 1
Text of Foreign Minister's Speech to UN General Assembly [AR-RIYAD 5 Oct] C 2

UAE

President Giscard Arrives in Abu Dhabi 14 Oct C 9
15 Oct Departure C 9

PDRY

YSP Congress Elects Central Committee, Political Bureau C 9

EGYPT

Husni Mubarak Discusses Meeting With Carter 14 Oct D 1
'Ali, Ghali Discuss New Egyptian Paper on Autonomy D 1
Chief of Staff Ready to Send Troops to Gulf States D 2
As-Sadat Addresses Judiciary, Engineer's Day Ceremonies D 2
Address to Judges D 2
Address to Engineers D 3
AKHBAR AL-YAWM Reports Two Soviet Journalists Deported D 4

IRAQ

Foreign Minister's Statement to Kuwaiti Newspaper E 1
Minister Amin Confirms Reports of Soviet Military Aid [Vienna DIE PRESSE 11-12 Oct] E 2
High Official Insists War Aims Limited [Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 9 Oct] E 3
Armed Forces General Command Communique No 78 E 4
Iranian Planes Bomb Baghdad Outskirts 14 Oct E 4
Ground Forces Continue Fighting for Iranian Cities E 4
Dezful, Dehloran Sieges E 4
Advance Toward Abadan E 5
BBC Report on Advance E 6

Authorities Evacuate 23 From British Freighter E 6
Government Asks Most Foreign Reporters To Leave E 6
Radio Urges Iranian Officers To 'Remove Khomeyni' E 7
Gulf War Seen Producing 'Political Mortification' E 8
[Paris LE MONDE 14 Oct]
Radio Says Iranian Secret Police Chief Visited U.S. E 9
Kuwaiti Paper Says Two Syrian Envoys Visited Iraq E 9
[Kuwait AL-QABAS 7 Oct]
Baghdad Reports Syrian-Iranian Cooperation E 9
Intelligence Meeting E 9
Syrian War Dead E 10
Syrian Arms to Iran E 10
Radio Notes Desertion of Iranian Soldiers E 10
Voice of Kurdistan Reports on Peshmergas' Activities E 11
27, 28 Sep Operations E 11
6, 8 Oct Operations E 11
Government Maintains Diplomatic Contacts on Struggle E 11
Message for Spanish King E 12
YAR Praise for Cease-Fire E 12
Reception of YAR Envoy E 12
Envoy's Departure E 13
YAR Ba'th Condemnation E 13
Message to Ceausescu E 13
Message to Yugoslavia E 14
Polish 'Understanding' E 14

JORDAN

Husayn Stresses Need To Hold Arab Summit as Scheduled F 1
Mudar Badran Interviewed on War, Other Issues F 1
[AL-AKHBAR 12 Oct]
Badran Says Jordan Will Not Intervene in Iraq-Iran War F 3
[Kuwait AL-QABAS 13 Oct]
Foreign Minister Comments on Iraqi-Iranian Conflict F 3
Ambassador to Kuwait Comments on U.S., Israeli Warnings F 4
[Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 9 Oct]

LEBANON

Lebanon Protests to UN on Israelis' Territory Seizure G 1
Armistice Commission Meeting Call G 1
Al-Mar'ibi Discusses Syrian-Soviet Treaty 11 Oct G 1
Al-BAYRAQ Reports Syrian Defense Minister's USSR Mission G 1
Major Haddad Reacts to State Department Denunciation G 2
Ba'th Party Official in Lebanon Backs Iraq Against Iran G 2

SYRIA

Khaddam Delivers Message, Returns From Libya H 1
Defense Minister in Moscow for Military Talks H 1
Greek Minister Arrives in Damascus 14 Oct H 1
Soviet-Syrian Communique Issued on Al-Asad's Visit H 1
[cross-reference]
People's Assembly Praises Treaty With USSR H 1
AL-MUSTAQBAL: Syrian-USSR Treaty Backed by 'Arab Rulers' H 2
[11 Oct]
Al-Asad Cables Congratulations to PDRY Leader H 3
Ba'th Official Greets YSP Extraordinary Congress H 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Syrian Deputy Prime Minister I 1
Libya Denies Sending Weapons to Iran I 1
Mourning Period Declared for Algerian Earthquake Victims I 1

MAURITANIA

Ould Zamel Returns From General Assembly Session I 1

MOROCCO

King Hassan Addresses Parliament's Opening Session I 1
Boucetta Returns From UN General Assembly Session I 3
Hassan Sends Sympathy Message to Bendjedid I 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Issued on Attack Against Moroccans I 4
SDAR Claims Occupation of Moroccan Town I 4

ISRAEL

Views on Iraq-Iran War Exchanged With Egypt N 1
[HA'ARETZ 14 Oct]
Burg Views Egyptian Position on Autonomy Talks N 1
Cabinet Discusses Gulf Conflict in 12 Oct Session N 2
Shamir Briefing N 2
Begin Interviewed on Golan Law, Other Topics N 3
[MA'ARIV 14 Oct]
Rabin Announces Candidacy for Premiership 10 Oct N 4
Jerusalem Cites PLO Sources on Support of Iran N 6
Fear of Israel Said To Prompt Delay of Husayn's Trip N 6

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Pan-African News Agency Official Concludes E. Africa Tour Q 1
Malian President Leaves for Rome To Represent CILSS Q 1
Ghanaian Boats Seized by Angola Released After Talks Q 1

EAST AFRICA

UGANDA

Muwanga Addresses Nation on Situation in Arua District R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

ZAIRE

Mobutu, Executive Council Discuss Budget, Oil Companies S 1

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA-BISSAU

Diplomatic Relations Established With SDAR T 1

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Scores 99.9 Percent in Election T 1

LIBERIA

National Radio Becomes 'Liberian Broadcasting System' T 1

NIGER

Kountche Reports Self-Sufficiency in Food Production T 2

NIGERIA

Oil Production Decline in September Reported T 2

BRIEFS

Cape Verde Visitor to Brazil; Ghana-Nigeria Joint Commission; Argentine Delegation in Senegal T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Cuban Minister Announces 1,700 Workers To Arrive U 1
Members Elected to 16 Provincial Assemblies U 1

MADAGASCAR

Foreign Minister on Mission To Promote Summit Conference U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Taiwan U 2

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Invites USSR To Open Embassy in Zimbabawe U 2

BRIEFS

Angola-Romania Cooperation Agreement; Mozambique-USSR Protocol U 2

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE LAUDS SOVIET-SYRIAN TREATY

NC131735 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] At noon today brother leader Abu 'Ammar presided over a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee. Our correspondent has learned that the committee had a general discussion of the situation in southern Lebanon and on the Iraqi-Iranian borders. Moreover, it heard a review by Brother Abu 'Ammar of his efforts and the Arab and international contacts to spare Iraqi and Iranian blood.

The committee highly appreciated the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty and its role in strengthening Arab steadfastness, confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots against the Palestinian people and Arab nation and resisting the Camp David agreements. The committee also appreciated the support for the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian and Arab struggle that the treaty represented.

CHATTI TO VISIT IRAQ, IRAN TO MEDIATE SETTLEMENT

LD131358 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1311 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Jidda, 13 Oct (SPA)--Sources close to the general secretariat of the Islamic Conference Organization have declared that Habib Chatti, general secretary of the organization, will pay a visit to Baghdad and Tehran within the next 48 hours to use the good offices of the organization to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

PFLP'S HABASH RECOVERS FROM BRAIN SURGERY

LD131224 Kuwait KUNA in English 1125 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Oct (KUNA)--The leader of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine Dr. George Habash left Beirut for an east European country last week for recuperation following a brain surgery, AL-ANBA' newspaper reported here Monday. The newspaper said that the health condition of the Palestinian leader had improved relatively after the operation at the American University hospital. The name of the east European country was not given.

Quoting reliable Palestinian sources, the newspaper said that the front's Political Bureau had chosen Abu 'Ali Mustafa as assistant front secretary general. The sources hopes that Habash's health condition might not (?be) reflected on the structural and organisational set-up of this hardline commando group which made history through its controversial world-wide Western plane hijackings. The sources said that Mustafa was chosen to this post as a reconciliatory measure among two trends in the front represented by Ahmad al-Yamani, code named Abu Mahir, and Bassam Abu Sharif, the chief editor of the front's AL-HADAF magazine.

LEBANESE SPEAKER INQUIRES ABOUT 'ARAFAT'S HEALTH

NC111818 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar had a telephone call from Kamil al-As'ad, the speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. Our correspondent has learned that Al-As'ad inquired about the health of the commander in chief and wished him continued good health. Brother Abu 'Ammar thanked speaker Al-As'ad for his kind act of inquiring about his health.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD111042 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Jidda, 11 Oct (SPA)--His Majesty King Husayn, monarch of Jordan, arrived in Jidda at 1200 today for a brief visit to the Kingdom. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed the persons welcoming the king of Jordan at Jidda airport.

### King Khalid Meeting

LD111916 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1825 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Jidda, 11 Oct (SPA)--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening gave a banquet at his palace in Jidda in honor of King Husayn of Jordan and the accompanying delegation.

A working session then took place between the Saudi side led by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the Jordanian side led by King Husayn. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister; Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and on the Jordanian side by Mudar Badran, prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, head of the royal Cabinet; and General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, chief of general staff. During the session the latest developments in the Arab arena were discussed.

### 12 Oct Departure

LD120942 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0925 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Jidda, 12 Oct (SPA)--King Husayn of Jordan and the delegation accompanying him left Jidda at 1100 today at the end of a 1-day visit to the Kingdom during which he had talks with his brother King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the current developments in the Arab arena.

He was seen off at the airport by King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Mecca Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; other princes, ministers and senior officials.

### Foreign Minister's Comment

LD121042 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1005 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Jidda, 12 Oct (SPA)--Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said King Husayn's visit to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom falls within the framework of continuing consultations between the Kingdom and Jordan. The king, he said, met with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and deputy prime minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

In a statement to SPA, Prince Sa'ud said that during these meetings, bilateral relations and developments in the Arab area were discussed. The two sides also discussed international issues of interest to both sisterly countries and to the Arab nation as a whole.

He added that a concentrated review of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict was made within the framework of an overall objective evaluation of the conflict and its various dimensions.

The leaderships of both Saudi Arabia and Jordan, he said, have agreed to continue to consult and exchange views in all matters concerning the good to the entire Arab nation.

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S SPEECH TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD101413 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 5 Oct 80 p 5

["Text" of speech by Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal to UN General Assembly on 3 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Mr President, honorable colleagues heads and members of delegations: Allow me at the beginning of my speech to join those heads of delegations who spoke before me in congratulating you on the lofty position to which you have been elected as president of the 35th General Assembly session, in appreciation of Your Excellency and of your country, hoping that our session, thanks to your wise guidance, will achieve tangible progress in the achievement of the UN objectives and in dealing with the subjects before us, as happened during the term of your honorable predecessor Mr Salim Ahmad Salim.

Proceeding from this premise I must express thanks and appreciation to His Excellency General Secretary Dr Waldheim for the exhaustive efforts he is making to achieve the UN objectives concerning the peace-loving peoples' aspirations. It is my pleasure to share the welcome for the state of Zimbabwe as a new UN member and to take this opportunity to convey my country's congratulations to the people of Zimbabwe for their steadfastness and national struggle, which has been crowned by their winning freedom and independence. We also welcome St Vincent and the Frenadines Islands' joining our organization and look forward to their positive contribution to UN work. I also have the pleasure, as the Islamic world is approaching its 15th century, to point to the all embracing speech of His Excellency Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which constitutes a comprehensive framework and truly expresses the attitudes of the Islamic countries and the Islamic Conference Organization in particular to the various issues and regional and international affairs.

Mr President, in a world in which interests are intermingled and which is beset by various trends and creeds and divided by the conflict between the desire for influence and domination and the hope for lasting peace, in which all the world peoples live in freedom and amity having equal rights and duties--in such a world the United Nations organization stands out as the beacon sought by the peoples to illuminate their path toward the future to which they aspire. I do not intend now to elaborate on UN achievements and what is has been able to accomplish in the various fields, for other heads of delegations have already spoken on this subject before me. We all, in one way or another, bless these efforts and believe in their importance and necessity and contribute to them according to our capabilities and as much as we can. Yet I find it necessary to point out to the basic objectives for which our organization was created, its charter was laid down, as a means of strengthening it and consolidating its structure, to which it has devoted its efforts, and whose heavy burden it has shouldered. By this I mean world peace and its preservation as well as laying down the basis of cooperation among the countries in the economic, political and social fields. If there is any hope of avoiding war, calamities and horrors and if there is a way through which people can achieve the prosperity and well-being to which they aspire, it lies in the organization's ability to preserve and consolidate these objectives. This requires a sincere effort to prevent resort to the means of death and destruction, which have become so powerful and effective now that they are capable of inflicting that death and destruction on the world's inhabitants in no time.

We are aware that this threatening danger and the balance of terror between the powers that possess these terrible weapons, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, are among the reasons preventing the crises that crowd the world arena from developing into all-out, destructive wars. Naturally, the responsibility primarily falls on the powerful states that are capable of unleashing the forces of destruction. Given their responsibility in this regard they are called upon to adhere sincerely and effectively to preserve world peace and achieve justice and equality--the basic objectives for which this organization was established. Obviously international detente sought so that these states come to an understanding with one another, does not give them rights and privileges as much as impose on them duties and responsibilities. Their understanding does not mean that they should impose their will and desire on other countries or, in the guise of this understanding, seek to divide the world among them or distinguish certain areas of the world. We welcome initiatives and conferences held in order to preserve security in specific areas, provided that they are not at the expense of other areas that are left open to conflict and aggression. It is the duty and responsibility of these countries to preserve the interests of the other countries and to support their independence as well as to create the bases for just and equal international cooperation, because world peace cannot be established unless it is based on the principles of right, equality and justice, all of which constitute a comprehensive and indivisible framework; it is no longer permissible that world destinies should remain in the hands of a number of countries that manage them the way they like and impose on them their authority and power.

This would be a consecration of a theory whose gravity and great injustice history has proved, namely the domination of the strong over the weak and the control of the latter's destiny and fate. Doubts and suspicions are raised over the behavior of the major powers, which appoint themselves defenders of international security and peace but at the same time do not refrain from repression, domination and military intervention in order to impose their will and achieve their ambitions. This theory also embodies a rejected logic--that the major powers, because of their strength and power, have the right to intervene in areas which they consider their spheres of influence in order to protect their so-called interests, or in fact, to impose the regime they want themselves. Unfortunately, when the interests of these states contradict one another as they seek influence and domination, the result is conflicts between them, which create tension and anxiety in the world and could ultimately lead to the destruction and ruination of the world.

Mr President, the responsibility for the establishment of world peace and the maintenance of justice and equality among the countries falls on the shoulders of all of us as members of this organization, while also appreciating the grave responsibility which the great powers have and which must complement the UN responsibility and in no way contradicts to it. As developing countries and Third World countries our duty in this regard is to concentrate our efforts on removing the evil of international polarization with greater resolve, to spare our countries the atmosphere and tensions of world conflict, striving further in one way or another to avoid the umbrellas of hegemony and appreciating the need to correct the course of the nonaligned movement in a manner that enables it to restore its originality, effectiveness and vitality and to offer what is consistent with the glories and original principles of nonalignment. All of which makes it incumbent on us to be as careful as we can to keep our countries away from conflicts between major powers by not turning them into the arena for such conflicts and not becoming obedient tools in the hands of major powers, be they Eastern or Western, so as not to be drawn into their infernos.

In our persistent quest to confirm these principles we would be achieving great benefits, most important of which is the maintenance of world security and stability so as to save mankind from the threat of destruction which international conflicts create and the preservation of normalities of international dealing which our principles and Islamic traditions impose on us. In the meantime we remain anxious that our relations with the great powers are relations of mutual respect and by no means harming the legitimate interests of those powers.

Mr President, if the maintenance of world peace can be achieved only through the existence of several factors, of which one is political justice among world countries, such justice cannot be achieved without economic justice. A number of facts, changes, and economic factors that have struck at the traditional basis of the world economy, particularly in the light of the exacerbated food crisis, inflation, unequal development and the population explosion, have made it necessary to reconsider the structure and basis of the world economy so as to facilitate solutions to these problems and make the economy more capable of achieving justice and of heeding the rights of the developed and the developing countries equally. The aim of establishing a new world economic order is not to confine wealth to certain states but to transfer it and direct it in a real manner to the developing countries. Although this objective in the short term requires a sacrifice, in the long term it opens the field through which the advanced industrial states will be able to preserve the continuation of their development, because transferring wealth to the developing countries would expand the possibilities of development and lessen the sharpness of conflict "the industrial and commercial fields, which stems from the increasing sharpness of conflict among them and the narrowness of the fields for disposing of their products. Consequently, this would reduce the intensity of world tension.

We wonder, Mr President, how we as developing countries can accept the responsibility of the present world economic situation when we are the victims of it in the first place.

The responsibility for this primarily falls on the advanced industrial states, which must help the developing countries to enter the field of industry and coordinate such industry with our resources and the requirements of the domestic and international markets as well as transferring technology to those countries. The Eastern industrial states must also contribute to this effort, for their responsibilities are no less than those of the Western industrial states. There is no doubt that the developing countries also shoulder a significant burden in this regard, since they have to redouble their efforts in order to absorb the aid they receive, to coordinate and organize their resources and capabilities, and to avoid harmful mistakes in exploiting and managing their industries.

The Saudi Arabian Kingdom will spare no effort in its solidarity with the developing countries in their endeavor to establish this new order. It has shown readiness to contribute to any international effort to resume dialogue in these fields in a manner that would be consistent with the aspirations of the developing countries in particular and members of the world organization in general. Proceeding from this premise, the kingdom supports the trend toward holding economic negotiations with the international economic organizations in order to discuss the international issues proposed for the establishment of a new world economic order.

The aim of convening the 11th extraordinary session was to evaluate the progress made toward the establishment of the new world economic order and, in the light of such evaluation, to take the appropriate steps in order to boost the developing countries and international economic cooperation.

At the extraordinary session in question the General Assembly achieved a certain amount of success regarding the principal matters related to the new international development strategy, which in itself represents an important part of the efforts being made to establish a new world economic order. This is because the extraordinary session failed utterly in regard to the comprehensive negotiations session, which in itself will not help to improve the present state of mistrust among countries and will not serve to promote international political stability.

The endeavor to establish the new order calls for an all-embracing view of all the aspects of economic and social development principally based on cooperation and sacrifice, because the advanced industrial states must realize that their traditional progress and industrial supremacy will not ensure prosperity and security for them except through sharing this supremacy with the developing countries, because world countries are no longer isolated from one another. Rather they have made great advances on the road toward increasing coordination and mutual dependence. Placing the entire blame for the deterioration of the economic situation in the world on one country or on a certain group of countries is of no avail because responsibility falls on everybody in varying degrees. Also the advanced industrial states, both Western and Eastern, must shoulder their responsibility in full toward the world economy in general and the developing countries in particular.

The Iraqi-Iranian War

Mr President, at a time when we are demanding political, economic and social justice from all the world peoples, we in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom feel deep pain and sorrow over what has recently happened in our area between Iraq and Iran. We pray to God that the efforts of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations may be coordinated to end this dispute, stop bloodshed and restore peace and security to these two countries. We would like to point with appreciation to the role played by His Excellency President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan and Mr Habib Chatti, general secretary of the Islamic Conference Organization, and to the warm welcome they were accorded. We consider this initiative a first step which we hope will be followed by other steps until the differences between the two countries end. We welcome the Iraqi Government's response to the cease-fire decision and its unilateral announcement of adherence to it. We consider this a step and a good initiative that will help improve the atmosphere. We hope that the Iranian Covernment will also respond to this decision. What is important is that the good offices should continue in order to end the conflict and that there should be no foreign interference whether by the major powers or others.

Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan

Mr President, it is unfortunate that at the same time and in the same year in which we are celebrating the independence of the state of Zimbabwe we find another independent and sovereign state, namely Afghanistan, becoming the target of foreign invasion in which it has lost its independence. The grave situation resulting from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the blatant occupation of it arouse the anxiety and apprehension of the peoples of the area and constitute a threat to international security and stability--something that jeopardizes all world peoples. Therefore, these peoples must bear their responsibility in full in facing up to this aggression and regional expansion. It is an aggression and intervention carried out by a major power, which has persistently pretended to pursue a policy advocating peace and friendship among peoples and appoints itself the defender of world peace, against an independent and sovereign state and a full member of the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization and the nonaligned movement.

All the attempts of the Soviet Union and the regime it imposed by force and coercion on the Afghan people have failed to find justifications and excuses to cover up this intervention and aggression and to defend it, because interference in the internal affairs of countries is utterly rejected both as a principle and as an action because it violates the peoples' right to self-determination and robs them of the freedom to choose the regime they want.

The fact that this intervention by a major power, with a force, brutality and violence which went to the extent of attempting the physical liquidation of Afghans, attacking mosques and unarmed villages and incendiary bombing and to the extent of using chemical warfare and violating the most fundamental principles of human rights, and that the intervention of this power should be in this form is even more reason for us to reject it strongly.

It is sad that the world community so far has been unable to take any firm measure to end the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and to put an end to the inhuman actions being committed by the Soviet occupation army there. But the member states of the Islamic Conference Organization have been able to point out to the world with one voice the extent of dangers resulting from this situation and have condemned the Soviet Union and reiterated their demand for the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and nonrecognition of and cooperation with the existing regime there.

We call on other world countries to support and back the Islamic Conference in its attitude to the Soviet Union's action in Afghanistan by condemning it and denouncing it as well as by standing on the side of the Afghan people and seeking to end all the manifestations of injustice, repression and occupation, so that the Afghan people will be able to exercise free will and ensure their right to freedom and independence and right to exercise their sovereignty on their territories. All this cannot come about unless a total and unconditional Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan is achieved.

Palestine Problem

Mr President, some 32 years ago, on 29 November 1942, to be exact [date as published], forces from the East and the West joined hands in partitioning Palestine regardless of international law and higher principles and against the will of the majority of the inhabitants. These forces granted what is known today as Israel half of the Palestinian homeland, thereby usurping the Palestinian people of their rights and their land. Afterwards Israel swallowed up the remainder of Palestinian soil. Not satisfied with this, Israel even went further by occupying the territories of other Arab countries which are members of this organization. Israel's defiance toward and disregard of the world community has been encouraged by unconditional U.S. support (?in the Security Council, which is) prevented from adopting any drastic resolution against Israel. Any resolution adopted by the General Assembly to condemn Israel or draw its attention finds no response or compliance from Israel, which was created by a resolution adopted by this organization. On the contrary, Israel now attacks the United Nations and accuses it of bias and probably of anti-Semitism.

Mr President, the General Assembly has adopted scores of resolutions regarding Palestine and the Middle East. The Security Council has also adopted a good number of them. As long as these resolutions are free of sanctions, Israel will continue to ignore them and to declare its intention to defy them. It is worth noting that the Security Council adopted three resolutions on Jerusalem under numbers 465, 476, and 478, in the last two of which it firmly declared Israel's declaration of Jerusalem as its capital basically null and void. The council called on all countries not to recognize this measure and asked the countries that have diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to withdraw them.

Therefore, my government, on the basis of these two resolutions, objects to Israel's participation in the work of this and future sessions of the General Assembly, because Israel has no privileged position so as to ignore and defy these resolutions.

On behalf of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom I express to all the countries that complied with the Security Council resolutions and withdrew their missions from Jerusalem many thanks and appreciation for their stand that stems from this principle.

Mr President, Zionist aggression represents the greatest and most serious threat to the objectives for which this organization was set up. The continuation of this defiance and danger is nothing but an undermining of the effectiveness of the organization and disregard for the objectives and principles of its charter. The tool that has committed this aggression, which is Israel, was not satisfied with committing aggression against the Palestinian people. Israel coupled this with colonialist and settlement practices which it insists on carrying out by force in the territories it occupied with the aim of emptying those territories of their legitimate inhabitants. Carrying its aggression further, Israel has occupied other territories, spread destruction and ruination to neighboring countries, and escalated its tampering with the holy places in Jerusalem--places respected by the three paradisical religions and believers everywhere.

When Israel secured the continuing political, economic and military support it still receives from the major powers, foremost of which is the United States, and was reassured about the success of its plans to foment rift and division in the ranks of the Arab world--when it was able to do all this, Israel went further in defying and disregarding Arab and Islamic plans and world opinion and decided to annex Jerusalem and to declare it its unified capital, thus ignoring with unprecedented audacity world community resolutions adopted at the United Nations, the Islamic Conference Organization, the Arab League and the nonaligned movement and in other international organizations. Such actions and the crimes against religion, values, custom and international law that accompanied them are nothing new.

But the strange thing is that the Israeli aggression is continuing despite Israel's allegations that it seeks peace. Yet its actions and intransigence clearly indicate that it is not sincere in its desire for peace, clearly show the falsehood of its allegations, and prove that it is an expansionist and a racist state. While Israel is continuing to commit its aggression, the Arab countries have sought to solve the problem peacefully, not out of weakness or defeatism but out of the desire to spare the world the horrors of war and to preserve peace and security. The Arab countries have also sought to achieve just and lasting peace on the basis of establishing international legality, and offered all they can for the sake of giving momentum to the peace process in the area.

But Israel--with its criminal actions in the occupied territories against which the heroic people of the occupied territories have stood and are still standing fast despite the terror and persecution to which they are being subjected daily, in view of Israel's racist and expansionist policy toward the Palestinian people and its repeated savage attacks on southern Lebanon, which constitute a violation of international law and moral values and, last but not least, with its annexation of Jerusalem, considering it the eternal capital of Israel--is trampling upon every Arab hope of the possibility of achieving a just and comprehensive peace. It is thereby preventing the establishment of security and stability in the Middle East and is pushing the area toward a crossroads. In the face of these challenges the Arab countries are determined to show self-restraint and have inclined toward peace, proceeding in this from their Islamic principles which call for peace and the avoidance of war in the area as well as in order to devote themselves to developing their economic and social resources and achieving their security and internal safety.

But the Israeli actions and challenges force the Arab nation into reactions in self-defense and in order to protect their legitimate and inalienable rights. We do not believe that anybody would blame our nation after it has shown every good will and desire for peace based on right and justice and having exhausted for this sake every possible avenue; and yet it has been met only with hostility, disregard and with further challenges.

I do not think that there is anybody who would blame us if we mobilized our resources and used our capabilities in order to repel the Zionist aggression which is based on religious, racial and military arrogance as well as on expansionist ambitions. The Saudi Arabian Kingdom finds it inevitable, in view of the serious escalations which Israel is carrying out in the area and its defiance of its peoples' feelings, to call for a jihad in order to uphold justice and defeat the wrong. This call aims at restoring the usurped legitimate rights and the preservation of the violated holy places; it emanates from self-sacrifice and seeks to use all spiritual, cultural, political, material and military resources and to channel them all into a single melting pot. This call is of concern to hundreds of millions of Christians as well as of hundreds of millions of Muslims because what is required within its framework is to create Islamic-Christian cooperation in order to save Jerusalem from the grip of racist Zionism.

Mr President, genuine peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East area without the full recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to the establishment of their own independent state and without the total withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories, foremost of which is Jerusalem. Genuine peace will not be achieved in the Middle East as long as Israel continues to build Jewish settlements in the occupied and usurped Arab territories. Genuine peace will not be achieved in the Middle East as long as Israel violates the most fundamental principles of human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and exercises against this people various forms of torture and terror. Genuine peace will not prevail in the Middle East until Israel stops its savage aggression against the Lebanese people and their territories and while it disregards the UN forces' presence.

Peace will not be achieved unless the United Nations implements its resolutions and unless the countries that help Israel determine their attitudes toward Israeli aggression actions and adopt practical measures that would ensure the restoration of rights to the people entitled to such rights. Last but not least, genuine peace will not prevail in the Middle East as long as Israel continues to cling to its expansionist plans and racist policies.

Mr President, the just and comprehensive peace throughout the universe to which the United Nations and the world people aspire can be achieved only if there is good will, if capabilities are mobilized, if no sacrifice is spared, and if fruitful and constructive cooperation among all peoples and governments is promoted for the well-being of all and for strengthening mankind's march toward a better future and prosperity. God is capable of everything. Thank you, Mr President.

## UAE

### PRESIDENT GISCARD ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 14 OCT

Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2055 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Oct (GNA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Abu Dhabi from Paris tonight enroute to Beijing. He was welcomed on arrival by UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and a number of senior state civilian and military officials.

The French president is expected to hold discussions with UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid on the current world situation and issues of interest to both countries.

### 15 Oct Departure

NC150828 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0540 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 15 Oct (GNA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left Abu Dhabi early today after a brief visit to the UAE. The French president was seen off by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi Heir Apparent and Deputy Commander in Chief of the UAE Armed Forces Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, and Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad.

An official spokesman for the French president said that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan has agreed to increase UAE oil exports to France by 50,000 barrels daily, effective today, Wednesday.

After the meeting of the UAE and French leaders the spokesman said that the European states, including France, were exploring all possible avenues to find a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

The official spokesman, who is accompanying the French president on his tour, said that France believes that the Gulf area should keep away from international conflicts and that freedom of navigation through the Gulf should be secured.

The French spokesman noted the French Government's statements on a peaceful solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and said that France believes that the Islamic states have a special role to play in this respect. He denied that the presence of the French fleet in the Gulf area was for the purpose of interference in the area.

Asked why President Giscard chose a stopover in Abu Dhabi on his way to Beijing, the official spokesman said that the French president was eager to meet UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to exchange views with him because relations between the two leaders were not only based on personal friendship but were also founded on mutual trust.

## PDRY

### YSP CONGRESS ELECTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLITICAL BUREAU

LD142040 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Aden, 14 Oct (ANA)--The extraordinary general congress of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] successfully concluded its proceedings this afternoon by announcing the outcome of its various sessions, which included the election of the leadership of the party.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general, opened the proceedings of the fourth and final working session of the YSP general extraordinary congress in the name of the party and the revolution under the slogan of the congress. At the beginning of the final session, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad read the names of the members of the Central Committee, and they are:

1. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad
2. 'Ali Salim al-Bid
3. 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib
4. Salih Muslih Qasim
5. 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani
6. Anis Hasan Yahya
7. 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar
8. Salim Salih Muhammad
9. Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib
10. Hadi Ahmau Nasir
11. Salim Muhammad Jubran
12. Sa'id Askari 'Abdullah
13. Ahmad Salim Ubayd
14. 'Abdullah al-Khamiri
15. Salih Hasan Muhammad
16. Rashid Muhammad Thabit
17. Salim Umar Bukayr
18. Mahmud an-Najashi
19. Mahdi 'Abdullah Said
20. Sultan ad-Dawsh
21. Said Salih
22. 'Ali As'ad Muthanna
23. 'Ali Shayi Hadi
24. Salih Munassar as-Siyayli
25. Fadl Muhsin 'Abdullah
26. Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas
27. Ahmad 'Abdullah 'Abd al-Ilah
28. Mahmud Said Madhi
29. Nasr Nasir 'Ali
30. Dr 'Abdullah Bakayr
31. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir
32. Dr 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali
33. Muhammad 'Ali Ahmad
34. Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun
35. 'Abdullah Muhammad 'Aziz
36. Hasan Ahmad Sallami
37. Ahmad Haydrah Said
38. 'Abd al-Hamid Shmad Sa'id
39. Zaki Barakat
40. Sultayman Nasir Muhammad
41. Riyad al-Akbari
42. Fathiyyah Muhammad 'Abdullah
43. Qasim 'Abdullah az-Zawmahi
44. 'Abdullah Salih Fadl
45. Mutlaq 'Abdullah
46. Ahmad Musaid Husayn
47. 'Abd al-ilah Muthanna Husayn

Candidate Members:

1. Rijih Salih Naji
2. Haydrah Umar Salih
3. Said 'Abdullah Ba Burayk
4. 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal

5. 'Abdullah Ahmad Ghanim
6. Taha 'Ali Salih
7. Yasin Numan
8. Muhammad Nasir Jabir
9. Muhammad 'Abdullah al-Batani
10. Muhammad Sulayman Nasir
11. Muhammad 'Ali Ba Shammakh

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reported that the Central Committee held its first plenary meeting at 1130 this morning. In a comradely and responsible atmosphere, the Central Committee elected Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad secretary general of the YSP. The Central Committee also elected members and candidate members of the Political Bureau as follows:

1. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad
2. 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar
3. Abu Bakr Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib
4. Salih Munassar as-Siyayli
5. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir

The following are candidate members of the Political Bureau:

1. 'Ali Shayi Hadi
2. Dr 'Abdullah al-Khamiri

The Central Committee also elected the secretariat of the Central Committee, and they are the following brothers:

1. Abu Bakr Ba Dhib
2. 'Abdullah Ahmad al-Khamiri
3. 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir
4. Ahmad 'Abdullah 'Abd al-Ilah
5. 'Ali Asad Muthanna

The Central Committee has also elected members of the Control Committee as follows:

1. 'Ali Shayi Hadi, chairman
2. 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad Said
3. Mahdi Salih Hasan
4. Ahmad Awad al-Mahruq
5. Ahmad 'Ali Mishfar
6. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Quhum
7. Salim Mansur (Athuwin)
8. Public prosecutor: Taha 'Ali Salih. All the above are members.

The following brothers have been appointed candidate members:

1. Muhsin Muhammad Ismail
2. Sa'id Fari'
3. Najibah Muhammad Ja'far.

HUSNI MUBARAK DISCUSSES MEETING WITH CARTER 14 OCT

NC142109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2018 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, Washington, 14 Oct (MENA)--This afternoon U.S. President Jimmy Carter received at his office in the White House Husni Mubarak, the vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who conveyed a letter from President as-Sadat to President Carter connected with the situation in the Near East in general and the Middle East question in particular.

The meeting began at 2000 Cairo time. After welcoming the vice president and inquiring about President as-Sadat, President Carter went to his office to meet with Mubarak.

After his meeting with President Carter, Husni Mubarak said that he discussed at the meeting the situation in the Middle East, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and several other topics of interest to both countries.

Mubarak described Egypt's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war as neutral. He said that his discussions with President Carter also dealt with Libya's threat to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the unity between Libya and Syria, the treaty which the Soviet Union recently ratified with Syria, the Soviet military presence in the area and the danger which this prsence poses to the U.S. interests in the area.

Mubarak added: The general situation in the gulf area was one of the topics which were discussed at the meeting. He reaffirmed Egypt's stand on providing military facilities to the United States to defend any Arab or Islamic states in application of what President as-Sadat declared and what the National Democratic Party approved at its recent congress.

Mubarak went on: The discussions at the meeting dealt also with the question of the autonomy and the discussions now taking place between Egypt and Israel in Washington. He added: These discussions are considered a preparation for the tripartite summit which will be held in Washington after the U.S. elections next month. Mubarak declared for the first time that the tripartite summit will not be held before January next year.

Mubarak further said that the discussions during his meeting with President Carter also touched on the relations between Egypt and the United States in the fields of various aspects of economic and military cooperation. He said that the relations between Egypt and the United States are becoming stronger continually.

Mubarak said that President Carter has given him a verbal message for President Anwar as-Sadat. He added that he expects to visit Washington again next January after the U.S. elections and before the convocation of the tripartite summit.

Mubarak will resume his discussions in Washington tomorrow. He will meet with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has asked for a meeting with Husni Mubarak. Arrangements have been made to hold the meeting tomorrow.

'ALI, GHALI DISCUSS NEW EGYPTIAN PAPER ON AUTONOMY

NC141857 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 14 Oct (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that the new paper which Egypt submitted today concerning the implementation of autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector avoids everything which could lead to a mistrust in order to enable the Palestinians' participation in the next stage of the discussions.

At a meeting with Egyptian journalists, 'Ali and Dr Butrus Ghali said that the new paper which Egypt submitted at the morning session of the tripartite meetings of the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations to the autonomy discussions contains a review of the measures debated at the current discussions and of future measures to pave the way for the convocation of the summit conference in November.

'Ali stressed that the Palestinians participation was a must and that their presence at the discussions was in the interest of the peace process, because the Palestinians and Israelis are linked by ties of neighborliness and because peace requires good neighborliness. He said that the Egyptian paper contributes to the closing of the views among the Palestinians and Israelis. He emphasized that Egypt's firm stand and the principles it seeks to achieve are stipulated in the Camp David agreements and that these principles are based on Security Council Resolution 242. He further said that Egypt adheres to the spirit of Camp David.

In their answers to the reporters questions, 'Ali and Dr Ghali emphasized the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future and stressed that the Israeli forces must withdraw from the Arab territory they occupied in 1967. They reaffirmed that the amended Egyptian paper stipulates that the question of Jerusalem tops all other issues and that Egypt's stance on Jerusalem and the settlements is clear and frank.

The two explained that the U.S. side understands Egypt's position because it helps the progress of the discussions and the creation of the appropriate atmosphere for the Palestinians' participation in the peace process.

CHIEF OF STAFF READY TO SEND TROOPS TO GULF STATES

NC110743 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA)--Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that Egypt is prepared to send troops to Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf states if they request such assistance to defend themselves against any Soviet intervention.

In a statement published in AL-AHRAM today, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah said that Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones' visit to Saudi Arabia was primarily aimed at persuading the Saudis to do something to confront the situation in the gulf. Abu Ghazalah added that the situation in the gulf could not be confronted without a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

Concerning Egypt's readiness to give military facilities to Europe, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah said: We deal with states, not with military alliances. Egypt is a non-aligned country and has received no requests for such facilities from any European state.

Concluding his statement, Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah hoped that the idea of forming an Arab naval fleet to defend the Red Sea would become fact, adding: This will represent a great boost to our interests as well as the West's. Egypt has the technological know-how while the rest of the Arab world has the funds to establish such a fleet.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES JUDICIARY, ENGINEER'S DAY CEREMONIES

Address to Judges

NC111924 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1828 GMT on 11 October, after linking up with the Voice of the Arabs radio, begins a live relay from the Judges Club in Cairo on the proceedings of President Anwar as-Sadat's meeting with the members of the Judges Club and representatives of the judicial bodies.

The meeting begins with a Koran recital, after which the chairman of the board of directors of the Judges Club, Muhammad Wajid 'Abd as-Samad, speaks in praise of As-Sadat. The next to speak are the former president of the Board of Cassation, Salah ad-Din Mahmud Habib, and Justice Minister Anwar 'Abd al-Fattah Abu Sihli. At 1919 GMT President As-Sadat presents medals to retired judges, following which he begins to speak.

After noting that the judges meet at the same location every year to celebrate Judiciary Day, As-Sadat says he is putting his prepared speech aside to answer questions raised earlier in the evening in the speech by the chairman of the board of directors of the Judges Club, 'Abd as-Samad. As-Sadat declares that the judiciary is independent of any authority, under the Creater, except the judges' own consciences, which reflects the great trust being given to the judiciary. He then speaks about his address earlier in the day to the Higher Judicial Council, remarking on the attempt of the Arab states to starve Egypt and to force it into bankruptcy by cutting off the $500 million financial aid which the Rabat summit conference allocated to Egypt. As-Sadat goes on to explain how Egypt managed to weather this economic difficulty and declares that the country has now reached the point where it can overcome any economic obstacle.

In answer to another point raised by 'Abd as-Samad, in which 'Abd as-Samad told As-Sadat that if he wanted to get angry about the code of ethics law he should get angry with himself, As-Sadat replied that he was not angry that the law had been discussed at the Judges Club but that at the time of this discussion there had been "some currents" trying to introduce politics into the judiciary. As-Sadat then engages in a background discussion on the code of ethics law.

As-Sadat then turns to the third point he wishes to make about 'Abd as-Samad's speech--the question of the Higher Judicial Council and the Higher Council of the Judicial Bodies. As-Sadat invites 'Abd as-Samad to sit down with the justice minister and iron out the problems of the issue and then to come to him. After paying tribute to 'Abd ra-Rahman as-Sughayyir, As-Sadat concludes his speech at 2011 GMT with the reiteration that the people's trust is in the judiciary.

## Address to Engineers

NC121023 [Editorial Report] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0914 GMT on 12 October links up with other Cairo transmitters to relay live the celebration of Engineers Day. At 0923 GMT, according to the announcer, As-Sadat arrives at the hall and makes his way to the dais. Following a reading from the Koran, Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman begins at 0928 GMT a speech in which he lauds As-Sadat's care for the engineers and summarizes engineers' achievements in the past year. 'Uthman then presents As-Sadat with a map of Egypt for the year 2000 as a gift from the engineers.

At 0957 GMT As-Sadat begins to distribute medals and certificates to various engineers, including some ministers. As-Sadat begins to speak at 1022 GMT, first praising the engineer's achievements as enumerated by 'Uthman, saying that they are an example of sound trade union work. He then refers to his speech on the previous day to the judges, reiterating that the trust given to them by the people will provide security and safety for all citizens. He states that during the current month he will meet with various sectors in Egypt to renew their determination to reconstruct and honor those who played a role in building the country. He discusses his experience as a prisoner, noting the time when he worked with the Free Officers Movement, and says that today this means that Egypt is not preoccupied with plots or divisions from which all of the people around it are suffering.

As-Sadat then says that Egypt is engaged in reconstruction and that he is pleased to reward those who helped in the development of Egypt. He notes that Egypt is earning 2 billion Egyptian pounds a year from oil and that the oil minister has discoveries which he has not yet divulged. He then implores God to grant success to the engineers in their development efforts.

As-Sadat finishes speaking at 1042 GMT. Prior to leaving the hall he says that he will give the premises to the engineers and will ask Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din to prepare this decision at the next cabinet meeting.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM REPORTS TWO SOVIET JOURNALISTS DEPORTED

NC110636 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 10 October (MENA)--In its Saturday edition, AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that the Egyptian Interior Ministry has deported two Soviet correspondents from Egypt after Egyptian security authorities became certain that they were carrying out suspicious activities, creating sedition and proliferating rumors.

The paper writes that security authorities have closed down the premises of NEW TIMES magazine in Al-Haram; this is the Arabic edition of the magazine, which is issued in Russian in Moscow. Security personnel who searched the premises found important documents and records that pointed an accusing finger at the two Soviet journalists: (Vladimir Shalypin) and (Andrey Stefanov), who were working with the magazine. The ministry of the interior asked them to leave the country within a few hours; as a matter of fact, they departed for Moscow 3 days ago.

The paper adds that the deported Soviet journalists have lately carried out suspicious activities: They spread rumors and created sedition with the hope of repeating the the 18-19 January 1977 events. It has been proven that these journalists had a connection with the communist organization that the authorities cracked down on lately.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that the security directorate closed down the NEW TIMES bureau in al-Haram because it supported the secret communist organization in Egypt and published the bulletins of the Unionist Grouping Party so that they could be read by as many people as possible since NEW TIMES is sold on the newstands while the party's bulletins are internal publications. The purpose behind NEW TIMES' act was to incite the masses. The magazine had also turned into the mouthpiece of Soviet propaganda as well as the rejectionist Arab states, whose main aim is to proliferate rumors and create sedition.

The paper has learned that, after it gathered enough information, the Ministry of the Interior referred the matter to the Foreign Ministry, which in turn gave its permission to search the magazine's premises--where security officials discovered documents incriminating the magazine and both journalists. Thus, the journalists were deported.

In a statement to the press, an official of the Interior Ministry has said that local communist elements are acting as tools for the international communist movement for the benefit of the Soviet Union by means of propaganda, publications and incitement attempts, which are published in magazines such as NEW TIMES, which is published in Arabic and is directed at students and workers in an effort to harm the national elements that are honorably confronting these attempts.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT TO KUWAITI NEWSPAPER

JN141406 Baghdad INA in English 1145 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr. Sa'dun Hammadi said that the Iraqi military operations won't stop as long as Iran insists to reject the U.N. Security Council resolution to ceasefire between the two countries.

In a statement published here today by AL-ANBA' daily Dr. Hammadi added that the status-quo will be imposed on the Iranian officials and "if they won't listen to the logic of understanding, they will listen to the logic of force".

Speaking about rumours saying that some Islamic states will demand a ceasefire and Iraqi withdrawal, the Iraqi minister said "this is unpractical, illogical and unrealistic".

"Such a proposal won't officially be raised by anybody, and if it is done, it won't have any response", Dr. Hammadi affirmed.

Dr. Hammadi said the super powers must not interfere in the current war between Iraq and Iran and warned "any state that supplies Iran with arms will be considered as directly interfering in the war and taking an anti-Iraq and anti-Arab attitude".

He affirmed that Iraq entered the war to restore its rights and occupied territories and put an end to the Iranian menace over the eastern frontiers that threaten the safety of Iraq and the Arab countries with grave danger.

Dr. Hammadi said the war also aims to put an end to Iran's domination over the water and strategic straits and passages and the domination over the Arab Gulf.

"The borders of the Arab homeland and its security must be safe and the troubles facing the Arab Gulf countries due to Iran's and the former shah's influence must end", he stressed.

The Iraqi foreign minister affirmed necessity to put an end for [as received] Iran's occupation of the 3 Arab islands in the Arab Gulf.

"This occupation also embodies the danger coming from the eastern borders on the Arab brothers (in the Gulf). As the current battle is for the interest of all Arabs, it is a nationalist battle", he said.

The Iraqi foreign minister defined Iraq's goals from the current war as "the restoration of its territories, recognition of its ground and water sovereignty and Iran's stopping of interference in the affairs of Iraq and other Arab countries once and forever."

He pointed to the Iranian interferences in Lebanon, saying that "they added a new problem for Lebanon and the Lebanese people".

He expressed appreciation of Jordan's "Arab and nationalist position", saying "we must not forget that King Husayn repeated more than once that every time Jordan enters a war, Iraq stood to its side and in support of the Arab cause".

Dr. Hammadi stressed that it is the duty of all Arabs to stand with Iraq. "In fact they all support Iraq, but Syria and Libya", he said.

"Some Arabs are not yet to the level of giving the nationalist cause priority over their own interest", he commented.

"It is incorrect that Arab brothers stand with foreigners, particularly when the struggle is waged against a foreigner who occupies Arab territories," Dr. Hammadi said.

He added that Iraq wishes that all Arab countries understand the above fact and abandon their selfish trends in order to confront the foreign enemy who is threatening the safety of Iraq and the whole Arab countries.

Dr. Hammadi strongly de..ied that he discussed in a recent meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, the question of Iraqi-American relations.

"Iraq didn't hold any contact with America, but the la:ter herself repeatedly contacted Iraq in this regard," he affirmed.

The Iraqi foreign minister described the problem of the American hostages in Iran as "a matter that concerns both Iran and U.S.A."

Speaking about the recently signed "Soviet-Syrian treaty," Dr. Hammadi said that this is also a mere Syrian issue and doesn't represent any danger to Iraq.

He said that he doesn't see in the treaty any change as regards to the Soviet relations with Iraq, but he added that all Arab countries are not pleased with Syrian... [as received]

MINISTER AMIN CONFIRMS REPORTS OF SOVIET MILITARY AID

AU141303 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11-12 Oct 80 p 1

[Report by "GPE" and news agencies: "Vienna: Iraq's Emissary Confirms Soviet Aid via Jordan"]

[Excerpt] Vienna/Tehran/Baghdad--While both sides' positions in the Iraqi-Iranian war are apparently becoming more rigid, Baghdad--through Muhammad Amin, Iraqi minister of local government, a personal emissary of President Saddam Hu..ayn--is trying to induce friendly states of West Europe and the third world to exert pressure on Iran in order to get it to accept a negotiated settlement of the current conflict. At a press conference in Vienna [no date given] Amin confirmed that Soviet military supplies are being delivered via the Jordanian port of Al-'Aqabah.

In reply to a question by DIE PRESSE, the minister stressed that Iraq so far had not asked any help from Jordan "since we are so strong at present, and we hope we won't need it in the future, either." Asked whether he would describe PLO chief 'Arafat as a traitor because, unlike King Husayn, he had not sided with Iraq but offered his good offices as a mediator, Amin said: "We regard him neither as a mediator nor as a traitor. We reject any mediation from an Arab side because we believe that the Arab nation should stick together in a struggle with a non-Arab state."

Amin did not attach any particular importance to the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Treaty. The difference with Iraq, which in 1972 also concluded an agreement, is that one country signed the treaty because it was trying to stem the domestic revolution while the other stressed its independence and sovereignty, Amin said.

HIGH OFFICIAL INSISTS WAR AIMS LIMITED

LD150759 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 9 Oct 80 p 15

[Fathi Sharif dispatch: "Iraq Could Resort To Imposing Peace by Force"]

[Text] Baghdad--At a time when there has been increasing speculation in world capitals' political and military circles that peace or a cease-fire between the warring Iraqi and Iranian forces has become a remote possibility, a high-ranking Iraqi official has told AS-SIYASAH that Iraq could impose peace by force and that Iran will have no other choice but to negotiate, now that it has failed to achieve any progress on the battlefield. Indeed, this choice will be confirmed once the Iraqi forces, which are advancing on Abadan, Ahvaz and Dezful, complete their mission of imposing complete control over these vital cities and mopping up all the military pockets in them, now that Iraqi land and air forces have intensified their operations.

The Iraqi official disclosed that the Iraqi Air Force will continue in the coming days to hit and destroy vital military and economic installations inside Iran. This, according to the Iraqi official, will bring about the required change in the balance of military power during this phase of the war and bring nearer the time when the Iranian rulers are faced with a fait accompli and have to recognize Iraq's historical and legitimate rights.

On the possibility that the Iranian Air Force could raid Baghdad in retaliation for the continual Iraqi raids on Tehran, the Iraqi official said that the Iranian Air Force has now lost the ability to fight an equal battle with the Iraqi Air Force either over Baghdad or in defense of territory deep inside Iran, unless it receives urgent international aid. The official pointed out that Iran has lost about 50 percent of its active air force on the battlefield. The remainder of this force is waiting for spare parts to become operational. Even if it receives the required spare parts, the Iranian Air Force lacks competent pilots to carry out the required duties.

The Iraqi official said that the Iranian Air Force commander is now trying to conserve the remainder of his forces to engage Iraqi forces and protect the Iranian ground forces. Regarding the Iraqi Air Force capabilities at present, the Iraqi official revealed to AS-SIYASAH for the first time that the Iraqi Air Force has lost 17 percent of its forces. He added that the Iraqi Air Force thus retains its basic effectiveness and ability to continue combat either as air cover for ground forces advancing on Iranian cities or for hitting targets deep inside Iran, and also as an air umbrella for Iraqi cities.

Replying to a question about the reiterated reports that Iraqi forces have entered new Iranian areas, the Iraqi official said: At the present time there is no military plan for taking new Iranian territory. The basic task of the Iraqi forces at present is to finish combing out and hitting all Iranian pockets in the positions which our forces have entered and those which are under siege.

On the other hand, western diplomatic sources in Baghdad have expressed their conviction that it is difficult to accept the idea that the now hot Iraqi-Iranian war will turn into a long war of attrition. These circles believe that this sensitive and strategic area of the world cannot tolerate this kind of war, in view of the fact that it could expand at any time. The United States and the Soviet Union therefore do not want this war to continue and to reach the attrition stage. According to information coming from Washington and Moscow, they are now seeking to work out a specific formula for ending the conflict between the two warring forces before it expands to other areas in the region, has serious adverse effects on oil exports and causes the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, which is vital to international trade.

In the estimation of these circles, Iran is the only side which might want to continue with the war and to turn it into a war of attrition, despite the fact that it lacks any of the elements of success and continuity. This is so because Iran does not want to declare an end to the fighting and the war when it has suffered a heavy defeat that has affected its vital role in the area and created for it many obstacles that have increased its isolation both at home and abroad--a factor which treatens its rulers' hold on power.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 78

JN141324 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1317 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Communique No 78 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

At 1131 today, three enemy planes raided Baghdad in an effort to hit residential areas. Our ground defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee.

Our losses: 12 civilians were wounded and a civilian car was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 October 1980.

IRANIAN PLANES BOMB BAGHDAD OUTSKIRTS 14 OCT

NC141234 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Oct (AFP)--Iranian planes bombed the Iraqi capital today for the first time since October 4.

The raid came at 11:45 A.M. a quarter hour after the start of an air raid alert. Bombs fell on the eastern outskirts of Baghdad and started a big fire visible from downtown--apparently at a fuel storage facility.

Other planes attempted to raid neighbourhoods closer to the capital's centre, but were unsuccessful according to eyewitnesses.

An Iranian plane was reported shot down in northern Baghdad.

The alert ended at 12:39 P.M. and activities resumed normally.

GROUND FORCES CONTINUE FIGHTING FOR IRANIAN CITIES

Dezful, Dehloran Sieges

JN141159 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The approaches to Dezful, 14 Oct (INA)--Dispatch from the INA team in the central sector: Our valiant armed forces have tightened their siege of the city of Dehloran, 35 km northwest of besieged Dezful across the Karkheh river, and have begun to purge the area of the pockets of defeated Persians and charlatan Khomeyni guards.

The INA team in the central sector reports that our brave armed forces have destroyed military and economic installations in several towns across the river and have cut off the routes for military and economic supplies coming from Dezful and Tehran.

Reports from the besieged city of Dezful say that the authorities of charlatan Khomeyni have arrested scores of senior officers in the defeated Persian Army in the city for insisting on the need to cease fighting and meet the Iraqi demands before it is too late.

Information received by the INA team from several military sources in the Nasr and Abu 'Ubaydah sectors indicates that the racist Persian regime has begun to withdraw its defeated forces at night from around Dezful and other towns, which are at the mercy of Iraqi artillery, to remoter areas lest they be overrun by our victorious armed forces.

Reports also say that the remnants of Khomeyni's guards took control of the banks in the besieged towns and robbed them after the defeated guards corps issued orders prohibiting the public from withdrawing their bank deposits.

Military sources of the Nasr and Abu 'Ubaydah forces have told the INA team that the Karun River crossing was another severe slap to the Magian regime and the suspect regimes which support it. It also demonstrated our valiant forces' ability to deal accurate blows to the collapsing Magian regime at the time and place set by the command.

In another development, the INA team touring the territory controlled by our forces noted that the population density in the villages and rural areas has begun to increase. Scores of villages are leading normal lives, and shepherds have been seen tending their flocks and waving to our valiant forces on their way to and from the frontlines.

## Advance Toward Abadan

JN141538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Khayun Ahmad Salih dispatch]

[Text] Karun River, 14 Oct (INA)--The Iraqi forces pushing south toward Abadan have begun to reinforce their positions as they tighten the siege on the city from the east, north and west.

The Iraqi forces are persevering in their push toward Abadan under a curtain of heavy artillery fire against the Iranian forces' positions, which were again raided by the Iraqi aircraft today. The commander of the forces in the southern operations sector told me that his forces, which are stationed to the south of the Karun River over an area of more than 10 km, launched a night raid which continued until dawn today. The raid enabled our forces to gain control of the public road linking Bandar Shahpur, which overlooks the head of the Arab Gulf in the north, with Abadan. The Iraqi commander added that this operation caused heavy enemy losses in both lives and equipment. He praised the execution of this raid and said: The forces accomplished their job in an excellent manner; they are quite good at night combat.

During today's military operations, an Iraqi officer said that an Iranian helicopter was shot down by ground fire and two planes were destroyed during an assault launched by Iraqi fighter planes. Iranian Phantom planes took part in the fighting, but--as the Iraqi officer said--they dropped their bombs away from their targets because of the heavy ground fire.

I witnessed a large-scale mopping-up operation undertaken by the Iraqi forces in the orchards and fields on the far bank of the Karun River to wipe out the resistance pockets there. Meanwhile, other forces conducted an operation to blow up the oil pipeline extending from Abadan to Tehran. Flames and smoke billowed from pipelines and a number of fuel depots northeast of Abadan following the operation.

BBC Report on Advance

TA141532 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

["Radio Newsreel" report by correspondent Bob Coburn from Basra, Iraq--recorded]

[Text] The push for the Iranian town [Abadan] is coming from the north by way of a vital crossing over the River Karun. For the first time since the crossing was established 4 days ago, the pontoon bridge over the river has been used in daylight. Before now it was only used at night to prevent attack, but with confidence going among the Iraqi Army, and larger amounts of equipment being driven to the front line, the bridge appears to be needed night and day.

One reporter who went to the crossing today counted a squadron of 14 Soviet-made tanks crossing the bridge at one time. A dozen armored personnel carriers were also seen. This certainly marks an increase in military traffic since yesterday and the Iraqis claim to be within 3 miles, on this northern front, from the center of Abadan. And there are suggestions that after their initial slow progress, the Iraqis are prepared to make a last big push to reach the burning oil town.

Meanwhile to the west of Abadan, Iraqi artillery is still shelling the town across the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. Fresh fires can be seen from the western bank. A lieutenant colonel commanding the section of the waterway said today that some 150 storage tanks containing crude oil and refined products are now in flames.

AUTHORITIES EVACUATE 23 FROM STRANDED BRITISH FREIGHTER

NC150744 Paris AFP in English 0720 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Basra, southern Iraq, 15 Oct (AFP)--Twenty-three exhausted British and Filipino men civilians reached here today after being rescued overnight from an unnamed British freighter stranded for five weeks in the war-torn Shatt al-'Arab waterway.

They included the honeymooning British bride of a ship's officer, and had been directed to the shore, some in ship's canoes, by a small Iraqi Navy dinghy under cover of darkness to avoid Iranian fire.

All 23 were expected to be repatriated by Iraqi authorities, but officials declined to name the British ship, on which the captain, his second-in-command and 11 crew remained after the rescue, or its exact location.

Firing was heard during the rescue, but was not thought to have been directed at the Iraqi dinghy, which contained three Iraqi soldiers and three British journalists.

According to one ship's officer here, more than 100 seamen today remained trapped in the Shatt al-'Arab. The British freighter had come from Brazil.

Several ships took refuge off one of the islands on the Iraqi side of the waterway after the Iraqi-Iranian war began, having left the Iranian port of Khorramshahr.

The honeymooning British woman said here her trip aboard the British ship had been "marvellous," and she had not been short of anything.

GOVERNMENT ASKS MOST FOREIGN REPORTERS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

OW111215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo Oct 11 KYODO--The Iraqi Government asked most Japanese and other foreign reporters covering the Iraq-Iran conflict to leave Iraq Saturday, according to information reaching the Foreign Ministry from the Japanese Embassy in Baghdad.

The Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Information Friday told reporters in Baghdad to leave the Iraqi capital by 10 A.M. Saturday, but later softened its attitude, according to the ministry reports.

After discussions with representatives of the foreign press corps, the Iraqi ministry decided to allow 25 reporters, including correspondents from the French daily LE MONDE and the West German weekly magazine DER SPIEGEL to remain in the country. No Japanese reporters were allowed to stay in this group, the Japanese ministry said.

But in second-round negotiations with the 10 Japanese correspondents in that country, the Iraqi ministry compromised to permit only one Japanese correspondent to continue news coverage. If only one Japanese journalist is allowed to stay, Nobuo Oshika of KYODO news service will probably be picked, the information said. Oshika, KYODO's correspondent in Lebanon, is assigned to Baghdad to cover the military conflict.

Meanwhile, Japanese ambassador to Iraq Hideo Kagami Saturday morning urged the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Information to allow more Japanese reporters to stay in Iraq.

RADIO URGES IRANIAN OFFICERS TO 'REMOVE KHOMEYNI'

JN121328 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1224 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Reports from Tehran say that senior officers of the Iranian Army are exerting strong pressure on Khomeyni, the head of the sedition, to make him put an end to this war, accept the cease-fire and resort to negotiations to solve outstanding problems by peaceful means. This is the correct and rational step to take to spare Iran the woes of war and the heavy losses it is suffering in lives, equipment and property.

The senior Iranian officers base their call for accepting the cease-fire on a correct and realistic assessment of the situation. The Iranian forces are unable to continue the war or stop the steady advance of the superior Iraqi Army. The Iranian economy can no longer endure the continuous losses inflicted by the valiant Iraqi forces on Iranian economic installations and utilities, especially since this economy was already bad even before the war. Therefore, what will become of this economy now that the Iraqi air raids and artillery shelling are going on nonstop and Iranian oil is under the control of the Iraqi forces?

The Iranian militarists are basing their call for accepting the cease-fire on this assessment. The military commander is always in a better position than anyone else to judge the position of his forces on the battlefront. Thus, the senior Iranian Army officers went several times to Khomeyni urging him to immediately accept the cease-fire and begin peaceful negotiations. But on each occasion, the satan of Qom threatened to instigate a continuation of the fighting, so much that one news corresponsent said: It seems this man will never come to his senses until he has burned all of Iran. These facts clearly show that Iran is politically, militarily and economically unable to continue the war.

Iran has a great chance now to get out of the impasse in which Khomeyni has placed it. Iraq has announced more than once its readiness to end the fighting. As a matter of fact, Iraq has unilaterally observed the cease-fire, but the satan of Qom has rejected the Iraqi offer, although he is losing the war and unable to continue it. This is sheer suicide.

Therefore, the senior Iranian Army officers are certainly not the only ones calling for a cease-fire; the entire Iranian Army wants it. The senior Iranian officers are now called upon to take practical steps to save the country's dignity and Iranian military honor from total collapse, and also to preserve the resources of Iran and the Iranians. They should remove Khomeyni, who is not concerned about the fate of Iran because he is a stranger to that country. They should also remove from the course of peace all the arrogant ones and establish in Iran a courageous authority, which says yes to peace, yes to negotiations and yes to the legitimate rights demanded by Iraq--an authority which cares for relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness with Muslims and also cares for world peace. The establishment of this new authority is tha task of all free men in Iran.

GULF WAR SEEN PRODUCING 'POLITICAL MORTIFICATION'

LD141211 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Getting Bogged Down"]

[Text] Almost 3 weeks after the beginning of the Iranian-Iraqi war Baghdad's military offensive is marking time. What was originally regarded as a "military excursion" has turned into a war of attrition. The victorious communiques untiringly repeated by the Iraqis are no longer able to disguise Baghdad's disenchantment at the way in which the fighting is becoming bogged down.

For the Iraqis the mortification is not only military but also, and above all, political. Not only has Imam Khomeyni's regime not collapsed but it has found sufficient forces to deal savage blows to the Iraqi economy. The myth of "Iraq, the new Gulf gendarme" has been severely undermined. Two months before hostilities broke out, President Saddam Husayn had stated that the Iraqi Armed Forces were perfectly capable of ensuring the Gulf's security alone and that Baghdad would oppose any foreign intervention, particularly U.S. intervention, in the region. The 21 days of fighting have not only demonstrated the limits of Iraqi military strength but have sparked off U.S. action in this sector with the supply of four radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

Baghdad also seems bitter about the lack of enthusiasm shown by the moderate Arab countries in supporting his crusade against the Khomeyni regime. Aside from Jordan, which is heavily dependent on Iraqi financial aid, the other conservative Arab states do not seem particularly anxious, despite their aversion for Tehran's Islamic regime, to join forces with Saddam Husayn's Iraq. In accepting the AWACS offered by Washington without any hesitation, Saudi Arabia has demonstrated that it is counting above all on the U.S. "umbrella" to protect its oil wells. This viewpoint is also shared by other Gulf oil-producing countries, which fear a regional conflagration which would endanger their interests and privileges. Of course, Egypt hopes that a "severe punishment" might be inflicted on Khomeyni's Iran, but at no price does it want Iraq to emerge victorious from a war which could consecrate it as the leading military power in the region.

Another source of anxiety for Baghdad is the clear swing in the Soviet position in Tehran's favor, although it is not yet possible to talk of a real about-face. There are various reasons for that change. Moscow's leaders are first dissatisfied with the Iraqi enterprise which is complicating the situation in the Middle East considerably, is destroying the "anti-imperialist front"--Libya and Syria have just openly sided with Iran--and setting light to a region close to the Soviet Union's southern border. By denouncing the armed provocations against Iran, asserting that the war is playing into the "Zionist enemy's" hands, the USSR is publicly attacking the United States but at the same time addressing discreet reproaches to Baghdad.

In addition to these fundamental reasons there are other reasons for irritation, not least of which is the increasing U.S. involvement in the region as a result of the war. U.S. and Iraqi chiefs of diplomacy have met in New York, although the two countries do not have diplomatic relations, and Moscow might see that as the start of the rapprochement it fears.

If that rapprochement is confirmed and accentuated, the ties of friendship and cooperation which the Soviets and Iraqis have succeeded in maintaining over recent years despite everything are likely to be destroyed. If that happened, what would be left of Mr Saddam Husayn's dream of becoming, in 1982, the champion of the nonaligned countries, of which he will then be president, if his policy of independence from the blocs cannot survive a military misadventure?

RADIO SAYS IRANIAN SECRET POLICE CHIEF VISITED U.S.

JN111304 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today reports that Gen Hoseyn Fardus, chief of the Iranian secret police, recently visited Washington and held talks with CIA officials as part of a plan to release the hostages before 4 November and help Iran in its war with Iraq.

Citing well-informed U.S. sources, AL-QABAS reports that the Carter administration sounded out Fardus on possible close future cooperation between the United States and Iran to help it overcome its defeat in its war with Iraq after the cease-fire. The same sources said that U.S. intelligence has earmarked $160 million to reach an understanding with Iran. The money will be spent on certain officials close to racist Khomeyni.

The paper adds that Fardus' visit to Washington was made with Khomeyni's knowledge and through a pro-Iranian Arab regime as part of an Iranian campaign to buy spare parts and arms and to contact certain former military commanders.

KUWAITI PAPER SAYS TWO SYRIAN ENVOYS VISITED IRAQ

GF080849 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Informed Syrian sources have told AL-QABAS that an official Syrian envoy has secretly visited Baghdad and explained to Iraqi officials Syria's stand on the present war between Iran and Iraq. The sources added that another Syrian official visited Baghdad a few days later for the same purpose.

BAGHDAD REPORTS SYRIAN-IRANIAN COOPERATION

Intelligence Meeting

JN111654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Oct (INA)--Reliable sources have said that a high-ranking Iranian officer met with Muhammad Ghanim, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, in the Lebanese summer resort of Shtawrah last Monday. They added that the meeting, which was held at the Oberge Restaurant in Shtawrah, was also attended by a number of other Iranian officers.

The sources, which did not disclose the subjects tackled during the meeting, stressed that the Iranian officer had visited Damascus prior to his arrival in Shtawrah by car and that he returned to Syria after his meeting with the head of Syrian intelligence.

## Syrian War Dead

JN121601 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] An Arab diplomatic source said in Paris last night that the corpses of a number of Syrian military personnel who had been sent by the Damascus rulers to aid the Iranian Army were handed over to their families 2 days ago. The Arab diplomat added that the Syrian authorities failed to convince the relatives of the dead men that they had been killed in military exercises inside Syrian territory. [words indistinct] these authorities that a number of the dead military men had informed their families that they would be heading for Iran on strictly secret orders.

Press reports in the French capital revealed 2 days ago the dispatch of Syrian forces to Iran. These forces took up positions in a desert area near the Iranian-Iraqi border. Muhammad al-Khuli, Syrian Air Force intelligence official, supervised the entry of these forces following contacts with the Iranian officials last July.

## Syrian Arms to Iran

JN131030 Baghdad INA in English 0915 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 13 Oct (INA)--Leading Iraqi daily ATH-THAWRAH said that the Iraqi Government owns certain proofs on the involvement of Damascus rulers in supplying the Persians with different military aids and arms.

In a frontpage article today, ATH-THAWRAH said that the information available here firmly proves that Syrian jets are flying Soviet-made weapons and equipment to Iran.

The paper pointed out that these arms included the following weapons:

- One 23-mm anti-aircraft gun;
- One 130-mm mortar;
- RPG-7 rockets;
- Military vehicles;
- Strela missiles;
- T-55 tanks;
- Antiaircraft machineguns.

## RADIO NOTES DESERTION OF IRANIAN SOLDIERS

JN111628 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Day after day, more and more Iranian soldiers run away from their military units. They realized that they had been sent to a lost war and that the ones sending them to this war only want to achieve the dreams of Khomeyni, who is an alien to Iran and the Iranian peoples, and satisfy his empty vanities.

Press reports say that more than 200 soldiers ran away from the Iranian forces stationed near Ahvaz.

These reports add that scores of Khomeyni guards have clashed with the defecting soldiers and exchanged fire with them with the aim of forcing them to stay in their positions, which are being exposed to severe shelling from the Iraqi forces.

One of these reports says that a large number of reserve soldiers have not joined their military units despite the repeated calls addressed to them. Many of those who at first responded to these calls, refused to join the battlefronts when they learned of the authorities' intention to transfer them there immediately.

A journalist reports that he saw at least 10 defecting soldiers who took off their military uniforms and infiltrated among the inhabitants, who began to leave at night.

Commenting on this collective defection, some observers said that the Iranian soldiers seem to have preferred to choose the dangers of defection to being the fuel of a war in which they do not believe.

VOICE OF KURDISTAN REPORTS ON PERSHMERGAS' ACTIVITIES

27, 28 Sep Operations

JN111528 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Bahdinani Kurdish 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The peshmergas of Al-'Amadiyah regional committee of our party planted a mine on the (Sarsank-Darvi) road. The mine exploded on 27 September, killing two soldiers.

On 28 September, a mine planted by the peshmergas of Al-'Amadiyah regional committee of our party exploded between (Sarsank) and the [word indistinct] emplacement, killing three soldiers and wounding two.

6, 8 Oct Operations

JN112331 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1630 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Zakhu--On 6 October 1980, the peshmergas of our party's local committee in Zakhu ambushed the enemy forces, killing three soldiers. Our peshmergas returned safely.

On 8 October 1980, the peshmergas of the Zakhu local committee shelled the (Kukhi Rah Shan) emplacement situated between the villages of (Sarans) and (Bazinkiz). The emplacement was destroyed and a large number of soldiers were killed. On the same day, the peshmergas of the Zakhu local committee attacked the (Sawari Khari Siva) emplacement, which is situated between the above two villages. The attack resulted in the death of eight soldiers. Our peshmergas returned safely.

GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS ON STRUGGLE

Message to Hungarian Leader

JN101425 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 10 Oct (INA)--Na'im Haddad, President Saddam Husayn's envoy and Revolution Command Council member, has conveyed the president's written message to Hungarian Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi.

The message deals with the developments in the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab nation, with the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the Arab nation and with Iraq's peaceful attitude before and after the eruption of fighting between the two countries.

## Message for Spanish King

LD102056 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] An important special envoy from the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn, has arrived in Madrid unannounced to explain the reasons for the drawn-out military conflict between Iran and Iraq. The Iraqi special envoy is the minister of local government, 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, the most important figure involved in the conflict to arrive recently in Madrid.

The Iraqi minister, who arrived in a special plane from Bonn, said at Madrid airport that he is carrying a special message from President Husayn to King Juan Carlos, the contents of which he said he could not reveal, but he did say he was coming to a country which is a friend of Iraq.

The Iraqi minister also said that we are prepared to negotiate an end to the war with the Khomeyni regime, but at the same time, he stressed, this war could be a long one and we are prepared for that.

After explaining the origins of the conflict, the Iraqi minister said at the airport that the government of Baghdad is undertaking to fulfill its commitments regarding oil supplies to Spain and to other countries. He repeated that Iraq is prepared to sit down at the negotiating table to reach peace with Iran, but from a position of strength, not of weakness, and with faith in victory.

## YAR Praise for Cease-Fire

JN111258 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] San'a', 11 Oct (INA)--The YAR has praised the Iraqi stand regarding a cease-fire in the war on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

Following a meeting of the consultative council headed by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, an official spokesman said that the YAR considers the cease-fire request a good initiative.

The spokesman called upon Iran to respond to the Islamic call for a cease-fire to spare bloodshed, to preserve capabilities and efforts and to maintain security in the region and world.

## Reception of YAR Envoy

JN111350 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA)--Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received this afternoon Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Malik al-Asbahi, personal envoy of YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and health minister.

Dr al-Asbahi conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from President Salih in which he reiterated the support of the YAR people for the battle of honor and dignity being waged by Iraq against the racist Persians to restore its sovereignty over its territory and waters.

President Saddam Husayn briefed the envoy on the latest developments of struggle on the eastern borders of the Arab homeland and the splendid victories achieved by our valiant forces on the battlefronts.

President Saddam Husayn expressed his thanks for and pride in the pan-Arab and fraternal stands of the Yemeni president and the fraternal Arab people in the YAR.

## Envoy's Departure

JN111729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (INA)--Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Malik al-Asbahi, personal envoy of YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and health minister, left Baghdad today following a short visit to Iraq.

Dr Al-Asbahi conveyed an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih reaffirming the support of the YAR Government and people for the battle of honor and integrity Iraq is waging against the racist Persians in order to restore its national sovereignty over its land and waters.

## YAR Ba'th Condemnation

JN121834 Baghdad INA in English 1730 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] San'a', 12 Oct (INA)--Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Yemen affirmed that the liberation war now being accomplished by the Iraqi Army on the eastern frontiers of the Arab homeland laid a decisive line between the Arab nation and its enemies--traitors and plotters.

In a statement issued here today, the party said this war uncovered the friendship of the friend and the animosity of the enemy.

"The sacred battle waged by Iraq and its heroic army and the heroic image achieved by its people is a significant step towards the liberation of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories", the statement added.

The Ba'th Party in Yemen strongly condemned "the cowardly attitudes of the Syrian and Libyan regimes towards the cause of restoring Iraq's historic legitimate rights and defence of the honour and pride of the Arab nation".

"The two regimes", it said, "uncovered their real position of animosity to the Arab masses, the Arab nation and their black hatred against the victorious Iraq", the statement added.

The statement said that all the allegations and distortions won't save the traitors from their decisive fate, when the Arab nation will say its word and the time of the Arab people's battle in Syria and Libya bursts".

It added that Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi's regimes committed a dirty game by their full alliance to the Persian regime and their attempt to strike the Iraqi people and army from the back, though the latter shed their blood on the land of Golan and Sinai in defence of the Arab nation's honour and sovereignty.

The statment stressed that the Syrian and Libyan regimes are paying back for the Iraqi people and army's sacrifices by supplying the Persians with military armour and ammunition, and Al-Qadhdhafi's regime mediates to supply themwith arms and spare parts.

## Message to Ceausescu

JN111458 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Oct (INA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today received a written message from President Saddam Husayn dealing with the developments in the situation on the eastern front of the Arab nation and the Iranian aggressions against Iraq.

The message was conveyed to the Romanian president by Na'im Haddad, Revolution Command Council member, during a meeting here today.

In an exclusive INA dispatch, it was learned that the Romanian president expressed his relief at the peaceful stands Iraq has announced in order to cease fire and solve the conflict through peaceful methods. The Romanian president highly evaluated Iraq's response to the peaceful efforts made on the level of the United Nations, the nonaligned movement and the Islamic Conference Organization.

The Romanian president expressed the hope that the international efforts will be able to achieve positive efforts in favor of security and stability in the area and in the entire world as well. The Romanian president explained that Romania joins Iraq in underlining the necessity of keeping the area away from foreign interference.

At the beginning of the meeting, Na'im Haddad conveyed President Saddam Husayn's greetings and good wishes to the Romanian people. He then outlined the developments in the situation in the area and Iraq's stand vis-a-vis the Iranian regime's aggressive policy.

Na'im Haddad arrived in the Romanian capital yesterday within the framework of a tour he is currently making of several socialist states.

## Message to Yugoslavia

GF131240 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Hikmat Ibrahim, President Saddam Husayn's personal emissary to Yugoslav President Cvijetin Mijatovic and a Revolution Command Council member, left Baghdad for Belgrade today. Hikmat Ibrahim will deliver a message from President Saddam Husayn to Yugoslav president Cvijetin Mijatovic on the latest developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

## Polish 'Understanding'

JN132229 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (INA)--Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, today received a message from President Saddam Husayn dealing with the developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The message was conveyed by President Saddam Husayn's envoy Na'im Haddad during his meeting with the Polish leader.

Jablonski expressed his country's understanding of Iraq's peaceful stands for solving the conflict with Iran by peaceful means. He appreciated Iraq's response to the peace efforts exerted by the United Nations, the nonaligned movement and the Islamic Conference to preserve security, peace and stability in the area and the world.

Haddad acquainted the Polish leader with the developments on the eastern border of the Arab homeland and with the expansionist racist nature of the Tehran rulers against Iraq and the Arab nation.

Earlier, the Iraqi envoy met with Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. They reviewed the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian border.

Haddad left Warsaw for Berlin tonight within the course of his tour that has so far taken him to Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, during which he has conveyed written messages from President Saddam Husayn to the leaders of these states.

HUSAYN STRESSES NEED TO HOLD ARAB SUMMIT AS SCHEDULED

JN132216 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] This evening, His Majesty King Husayn met at the Royal Hashemite Court with Cabinet members and the Senate and National Consultative Council members. His majesty explained the principles of the Jordanian stand and bases that constitute the landmarks of Jordan's course in confronting the challenges and crises.

His majesty also dealt with the scope of Arab relations and the importance of building a joint Arab stand to face challenges. His majesty stressed Jordan's concern for the purity of Arab relations and the need to convene the Arab summit conference in Amman next month at its set date.

MUDAR BADRAN INTERVIEWED ON WAR, OTHER ISSUES

JN121135 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 Oct p 12

["Text" of interview by Prime Minister Mudar Badran with correspondent in Amman--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Following your recent visit to Iraq and your meeting with President Saddam Husayn, what is your excellency's assessment of the political and military situation in Iraq and of Jordan's stand on this situation?

[Answer] My visit to fraternal Iraq at the head of an official delegation took place upon His Majesty King Husayn's instructions. During the visit, we conveyed to President Saddam Husayn and to the fraternal Iraqi people the greetings and full support of his majesty and the Jordanian people for the pan-Arab stand adopted by Iraq and for the courageous Iraqi stand in defense of Arab rights and dignity--a stand against the transgressions, which had as an objective Iraq's legitimate rights to its territorial waters and national soil. These transgressions threaten pan-Arab interests and the Arabs' existence in the Arab Gulf area.

[Question] Certain Western information media say that the Arab countries' stand toward Iraq concerning the Iraqi-Iranian dispute has not been coordinated or united. Some countries have stated their opinion, while others have not. A third party remained neutral while others expressed their support and participation. These information media claim that the silence of some countries is due to the fact that these countries implicitly support Iraq, but lack the courage to do so in public. They belive that overt support for Iraq would mean that they would be committed, and this would lead to an expansion of the fighting to include Gulf countries and other Arab countries. The second group believes that any support for Iraq against Iran would constitute an attack and provocation against the Islamic surge whose image still dominates the masses. The third group believes that support for Iraq, to the extent that it would lead to the defeat of the Islamic revolution, would revive U.S. aspirations in the area at the expense of the Soviet Union, which might result in a violent Soviet reaction. The fourth group believes that support for Iraq would mean a strengthening of Iraq's own strength and that, if this strength triumphs, it would be impossible to contain it or check its aspirations. What are your excellency's comments on this?

[Answer] To say that support for Iraq would lead to the expansion of the dispute is not true because Iraq is defending a pan-Arab right and pan-Arab and national interests acknowledged by international norms. Any Arab reluctance in supporting Iraq will cause conspiracies against these rights, thus leading to the weakening of the Iraqi position. Iraq is not against Iran, the Islamic state, but is against Iran's policy which seeks to achieve expansion in Iraqi territory and the Gulf area. Iran's being an Islamic state which preaches the implementation of Islam does neither give it the right to expand at the expense of another Islamic country nor threaten its neighboring Arab Islamic countries on the other side of the Arab Gulf.

We support and defend Arab rights and are for the containment of the dispute within the framework of these rights. We are for the establishment of good-neighbor relations between Iran and the Arabs based on the protection of the two parties interests, without any transgression or competition and based on mutual self-respect and cooperation.

[Question] Jordanian-Syrian relations are now lukewarm after having registered noticeable progress in the mid-seventies that resulted in steps toward merger in the spheres of economy, education, information, tourism and administration. Will your government restore the course of Syrian-Jordanian relations to its previous state?

[Answer] We are seeking to establish balanced Arab relations in the Arab arena that will be based on Arab solidarity, joint Arab action and a common confrontation of the dangers that threaten the Arab nation. We are concerned about preparing the atmosphere for the continuation of cooperation and coordination with fraternal Syria. We are also concerned about removing the causes of the differences and the lukewarmness. The Syrian front is an extension of our front. Jordan and Syria, together, from the forward front in the confrontation with the Zionist enemy. Any peripheral differences must be overcome for the sake of the supreme Arab interest.

[Question] How are Jordan's relations with the United States at present? Has final approval been obtained on providing Jordan with the weapons that have been asked for?

[Answer] We and the United States have traditional relations of friendship and cooperation in several fields. We are bound by long-term arms agreements which are being implemented in stages. We are concerned about maintaining contact with the United States because it is a big power and has a large role in the Middle East conflict. This does not prevent us from differing with it and with its concept of peace in the Middle East. We are open to the world and believe that a continuation of dialogue with the United States and other big powers and world forces is one of the means to serve the Arab cause, explain Arab demands, reply to the Zionist stands and information campaigns that are hostile to the Arab position and organize Arab action in the international arena.

[Question] They say that Jordan continues to be subjected to pressure to have it join the Camp David talks; what is Your Excellency's comment on this?

[Answer] Our stand on the Camp David talks is clear. It has been reiterated by His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian Government. This stand is based on our principles and Arab unanimity on the issue of peace. There is no way for us to submit to any pressure as long as what is being offered to us contradicts our principles and the principles of Arab unanimity, and also contradicts legitimate Arab rights.

[Question] In case agreement is reached on the issue of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, what would Jordan's position be?

[Answer] As proposed, administrative self-rule means the legalization and perpetuation of occupation, a clear and obvious neglect and relinquishment of Arab rights to sovereignty and an overt attempt to liquidate the Arab's cause in collusion with Israel so as to separate the issue of the occupied territories from the issue of the people in the occupied territories. We do not believe that there are any Palestinian or Arab parties, other than the Egyptian rulers, who would accept such a thing. Jordan's stand on Camp David is clear. It rejects the Camp David agreements and all their results, including the autonomy project.

[Question] Some Arab and foreign quarters are conveying news that the convening of the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Amman is uncertain. What is the truth about this?

[Answer] We are proceeding with the preparations for the forthcoming summit conference in Amman. We are in constant contact with our Arab brothers on this subject. We believe that the new developments in the Arab arena make even more suitable the convening of the summit at the set date, so as to define the course of Arab policy in the future stage and to seek a unified Arab formula to confront new developments in the area. We must not forget that the convening of the next Arab summit in Amman was decided upon by the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis. In other words, all the Arab leaders agreed to hold this summit in Amman; Jordan did not take this decision unilaterally. I would like to stress that the Jordanian Government has not received any notification from any Arab country or party asking for a postponement of this summit.

[Question] There are numerous meetings between the Jordanian Government and the PLO. What are you planning for?

[Answer] Contacts between Jordan and the PLO continue in accordance with the pan-Arab interest and Arab summit resolutions. We are seeking ways of cooperating so as to bolster the occupied homeland and enable its inhabitants to stand fast on their land and confront the Zionist policies which seek to have people leave the occupied territories, to confiscate them, and to obliterate historic, religious and cultural sites. We are also seeking ways to enable the institutions and inhabitants in the occupied homeland to stand fast in the face of the continuous Zionist pressures. I would like to stress that there is no misunderstanding between Jordan and the PLO. There is continuous brotherly understanding and cooperation.

BADRAN SAYS JORDAN WILL NOT INTERVENE IN IRAQ-IRAN WAR

GF141241 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that Jordan considers itself a party in the current war between Iraq and Iran. However, in a statement to AL-QABAS, he denied that Jordan will intervene militarily on Iraq's side in the war. He said that during his recent visit to Baghdad the Jordanian monarch was told by Iraqi officials that Iraq does not need any military or economic assistance from its Arab brothers because Iraq is prepared for such a battle, however long it lasts.

Badran said that Iraq is using the port of Al-'Aqabah to transport imports in accordance with a Jordanian-Iraqi transit agreement. He added: Jordan has a similar transit agreement with Syria for the transport of its goods through the port of Al-'Aqabah.

The Jordanian prime minister said that King Husayn's talks with the Saudi monarch and his crown prince reflected an identity of views on the Iraqi-Iranian war. Badran accused Iran of committing aggression against Iraq by occupying Iraqi territory and interfering with shipping in Shatt al-'Arab and the Strait of Hormuz. He said that it was Iran which violated the 1975 Algiers agreement between Iraq and Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAQI-IRANIAN CONFLICT

JN101756 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has stated that Jordan's support and backing for fraternal Iraq is based on Iraq's position on defending its historic rights and the other Arab rights.

Al-Qasim added that Jordan hopes that the Arab brothers will take a clear stand on the Iraq-Iran conflict because this will really help in providing the sound background for positive interaction between fraternal Iraq and Iran to reach a clear and just agreement based on Arab and Islamic values. This agreement will leave no room for intervention in internal affairs and will ensure the return of Arab rights so that Iraq and the entire Arab nation will be free to deal with the Zionist aggression.

The foreign minister said that the fate and existence of the Arab nation are threatened with an impending peril and that we will never be able to face these perils except through Arab unity of aim and by building our own strength. He stressed the need for positive Arab interaction to confront and ward off these perils.

On the reports about Jordan's supplying of arms to Iraq, Al-Qasim said that Iraq is not in need of arms and has not requested arms from Jordan. He affirmed that Jordan is committed to supporting Iraq. It is the duty of the Arab nation to take such a stand, Al-Qasim added. The minister pointed out that Jordan has been working on the basis of the principles of Arab solidarity and serious work to build the Arabs' own power not only militarily, but in general.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT COMMENTS ON U.S., ISRAELI WARNINGS

LD131347 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 9 Oct 80 p 3

[Fayiz Karkutli report on interview granted to AS-SIYASAH by Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait Salih ash-Shar' in Kuwait on 8 October]

[Text] Jordanian Royal Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi left Kuwait yesterday afternoon after a lightning visit during which he conveyed a message to his highness the ruler of Kuwait from King Husayn of Jordan. Al-Lawzi was seen off at the airport by Amiri Diwan Affairs Minister Shaykh Khalid al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and Jordanian Ambassador to Kuwait Salih ash-Shar'.

The Jordanian Ambassador made a statement to AS-SIYASAH after Al-Lawzi's visit. He said that the message is related to Arab solidarity and the common Arab interest during the present phase. The ambassador said that everybody hopes that the war between Iran and Iraq will not spread, but that any aggression against any Arab country is considered an aggression against all the Arabs. Minor local problems can be resolved, but we regard foreign intervention or interference as constituting an aggression against all Arabs.

On the identity of Kuwaiti and Jordanian views, Ambassador Ash-Shar' said that officials in Kuwait expressed satisfaction. Customarily, Kuwait has always been the first to support the Arabs and to consolidate the principles of Arab solidarity. Kuwait has also played a major part in mending a number of Arab rifts, such as in its reconciliatory mediation between the two Yemens and a number of other issues--a part which has had an effect in the circles of the single Arab family. He added that Jordan and Kuwait are agreed on this method, and that they hope to succeed in resolving the problems facing the Arabs. On the American warning to Jordan not to send American arms to Iraq, the Jordanian Ambassador said that that cannot be termed a warning because most of the Iraqi weapons are Eastern and not Western. Jordanian materiel is not similar to Iraq's. It is clear that a country like Jordan does not countenance a warning from America, but America's interest lies in not expanding the area of the war because this could jeopardize the interests of the area as a whole.

Regarding the Israeli warning and the enemy prime minister's cautionings that Jordan should benefit from the lessons of the 1967 war and not support Iraq, the Jordanian Ambassador to Kuwait said: Jordan has received no warning to this effect, but it has been reported in the press. Basically, Israel has nothing to do with Arab fraternity.

He wondered: Since when did Israel not want to involve us in problems? The Jews are now rejoicing over the Iranian-Iraqi war. Jordan cannot call that a warning. Rather, it should be known that Israel wishes to inflame the war because that would be in its interest and would benefit it. Since when did Jews not wish a war to break out in which the Arabs were involved?

On whether coordination has been worked out between Jordan and Iraq to support Iraq in regaining its rights, the Jordanian Ambassador said: Iraq has not asked for Jordan's help and Jordan has not participated in any military action. All that concerns us, however, is our interest as Arabs.

In his reply to a question as to whether Iraq is now using the port of Al-'Aqabah as its only outlet, the Jordanian ambassador said that Iraq has been using the port of Al-'Aqabah for imports. It cannot be said that there is anything new in this--in the sense that a line of ships full of arms is being unloaded. The import of arms and war material takes months. Therefore, there is nothing new with regard to the port of Al-'Aqabah, which Iraq was using before the war.

He added: Every Arab wishes that this war had not taken place. We also hope that this war will not continue for long, since its aims are limited and the dispute is not over settlements or an invasion of vast territory for the purpose of colonial expansion. However disputes do exist and these can be settled. If reason prevails, these disputes can be resolved without war. Outside mediations are taking place to stop the war at this point.

Asked if there were Syrian concentrations on the Iraqi and Jordanian borders, the Jordanian Ambassador said that Syria now has pan-Arab responsibilities in Lebanon. Syrian-Jordanian relations are normal and good. The reports which speak of Syrian military concentrations on the Jordanian border because of the Muslim Brotherhood are merely rumors. All that could happen between Syria and Jordan would not go beyond reprimand and would not necessitate concentrations or require the use of force. The Syrian-Jordanian borders are open and hundreds of Jordanian and Syrian travelers are moving between the two countries. Relations between Jordan and Syria remain fraternal.

LEBANON PROTESTS TO UN ON ISRAEL'S TERRITORY SEIZURE

NC111807 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpt] First and foremost of interest to Lebanon at this time is Israel's attempt to control a part of the Lebanese border area, taking advantage of the events arising from the Gulf war.

Lebanon hurriedly lodged a complaint with the Security Council. Furthermore, Lebanon has called the attention of the Arab states and of the big states which support Lebanon's [territorial] unity and its independence and territorial integrity to the fact that Israel continues to implement its designs. In doing this, Israel disregards the resolutions passed by the UN Security Council and attaches no importance to the Arab states' stances or to the statements issued by the big states.

Armistice Commission Meeting Call

NC140809 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Lebanese officials are devoting their attention today to political, diplomatic and security questions in the light of current developments particularly in southern Lebanon.

Lebanese Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni has sent a letter to Dr Waldheim, in which Lebanon asks for a meeting of the Lebanese-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission. The meeting aims at adopting the necessary measures to tackle the situation arising from Israeli aggressions against Lebanon and its violations of the UN Security Council's resolutions.

Ambassador Tuwayni noted in his letter the continuous Israeli movements within Lebanese territory and the setting up of a fence near Al-'Udaysah, obviously moving the border further north. Lebanon is now waiting to see what new action the United Nations will adopt toward Israel.

AL-MAR'IBI DISCUSSES SYRIAN-SOVIET TREATY 11 OCT

NC111830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of Economy, Trade and Public Health Talal al-Mar'ibi today commented on the Syrian-Soviet treaty. He said: The Syrian-Soviet treaty comes at a time when the Zionist enemy is intensifying his attempts in the military, political and social domains to tone down the Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian issue in the wake of the Camp David agreements.

Minister al-Mar'ibi added: In light of the Syrian-Soviet joint statement, we emphasize two basic points which concern us. These points are our determination to continue to exert joint efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just solution in the Middle East based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and achieving the Palestinian peoples' inalienable national rights and their right to determine their own fate and to set up their independent state on their national soil; and the firm and joint condemnation of the continuing and escalating acts of aggression perpetrated by Israel against Lebanon as well as restoring normalcy to Lebanon on the basis of ensuring the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and of its territorial unity and of imposing the Lebanese Government's legitimate authority on all the country's territory.

AL-BAYRAQ REPORTS SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S USSR MISSION

NC141517 Beirut AL-BAYRAQ in Arabic 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Damascus--An official source has made the following statement to AL-BAYRAQ:

When Syria embarked on the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, it was aware of the positive aspects of the treaty and anticipated hostile reaction to it. However, we believe that the treaty has two important and positive faces: 1. It has rearranged the priorities in the area and the world, and 2. It has strengthened the Syrian defensive capability in a manner that has restored the initiative in the area to Syria.

Moreover, the sources affirmed to AL-BAYRAQ that the Syrian Armed Forces deputy commander in chief and defense minister, Gen Mustafa Talas, will remain in Moscow with the military delegation to continue discussions started by President Hafiz al-Asad in the Soviet capital to obtain sophisticated new weapons aimed at strengthening Syria's combat and defense potential. The source further said that the Syrian defense minister will not return [to Syria] until after the signing of a contract for purchasing the sophisticated weapons and vehicles and agreeing with the Soviet side on the date of their imminent arrival in Syria.

MAJOR HADDAD REACTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT DENUNCIATION

NC111144 Marj 'Uyan Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In a statement to our correspondent Major Haddad said: The U.S. State Department denounced the shelling of Sidon by our forces. We were not surprised by this condemnation, but what draws our attention to and prompts us to wonder about this is why didn't the State Department denounce the shelling, acts of violence and destruction of our town? The State Department also remained silent about the brutal acts of violence against Beirut's eastern suburbs by the Syrian peace forces.

Haddad said: We heard no words of condolence over what has befallen and is befalling the sons of the Shi'ite sect in Lebanon, particularly in the south.

The answer to these questions, Major Haddad said, must be understood by Christians and Shi'ites in Lebanon by any means because they are the stumbling block to resettling the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Lebanese officials, the Palestinians and officials in the state department are vexed when Sidon is shelled because it is the virtual capital of the Palestinians in their new homeland. We must state, Major Haddad said, that the Christians are trying as hard as they can and are making sacrifices to uproot the Palestinians in Lebanon and to foil the resettlement plan--will the sons of the Shi'ite sect take action and resist resettlement like their brother Christians because they are the first victims?

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL IN LEBANON BACKS IRAQ AGAINST IRAN

JN122022 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Radi Farahat, deputy secretary of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon, affirmed that the battle being fought by the Arab nation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland is by nature a pan-Arabic one. He said it was imposed by the Magian Persian actions.

In an interview published by the newspaper JAMAHIR LUBNAN today, he said that the framework of the battle the valiant Iraqi Army is fighting against the forces of the Persian regime is defined by the causes of the historical conflict between the Arab nation and Persian regimes ever since the Islamic conquest.

He added that the conflict had assumed an armed aspect at this junction and exploded because of the entire behavior of the Khomeyni regime following the overthrow of the shah.

Comrade Radi Farahat added: We tell those who attack Iraq today from covert positions that they should look for the reasons behind the conflict and refer to ancient history. He said that the motives for their stands stemmed from their assessment of issues affecting their role in the conspiracy against Iraq and against historic rights of sovereignty of the Arab nation over its lands and waters.

The deputy secretary of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon said that this pan-Arab battle will be concluded in favor of the Arab nation because Qadisiyyah, Dhiqar and other valiant battles fought by the nation against Persian aggression constitute luminous points in the history of conflict with ash-shu'biyyah in all its forms.

The comrade deputy secretary of the regional command of the party in Lebanon said that the Arab nation is fighting new Qadisiyyahs and Dhiqars through its revolutionary vanguards represented by the courageous leadership of the Iraqi Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, its valiant Arab army and its struggling masses.

Comrade Radi Farahat condemned the policy of the Magian Persian regime in the Arabian Gulf area, its continued occupation of Arab lands and its continued attacks against Iraq.

He assailed those who pretend to lament what is referred to as the Iranian revolution. He said: Does continued occupation of the Arab islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa count as the essence of progress and revolutionary struggle in the program of the Khomeyni regime?

Comrade Radi Farahat said that the cornerstones of the Persian regime are conceit, malice and hatred. He condemned the shelling of civilian areas in Iraq by Iranian planes, and he affirmed that the war will lead to positive results that will be reflected on the entire general situation in the Arabian Gulf, the Arab nation and the world. He said the war emphasizes the Arab right to usurped Arab land, and constitutes a response to expanionist Persian dreams in the Arabian Gulf as well as a circumvention of the imperialist, reactionary and sectarian machinations.

KHADDAM DELIVERS MESSAGE, RETURNS FROM LIBYA

JN150543 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday evening 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs returned to Damascus at the end of a short visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the visit Khaddam met with Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and delivered to him a message from President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a statement prior to his departure from Tripoli, Libya, Khaddam said: I conveyed to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi a message from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad on current developments in the Arab arena in all their aspects.

The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs added that they also discussed the date for the forthcoming meeting between the Syrian and Libyan leaders which will approve the formula of the unitary state and its structure, so as to be able to move to a new stage of the unitary action consisting of the state and its institutions.

DEFENSE MINISTER IN MOSCOW FOR MILITARY TALKS

LD141514 Rabat MAP in English 1218 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct (MAP)--General Mustafa Talas, Syrian minister of defense is currently in Moscow for talks with many Soviet military officials, announced Syrian diplomatic sources here.

General Talas who accompanied the Syrian president during his recent official visit to the Soviet Union, had left Moscow "for some time" before returning to it, precised the same sources, adding that the Syrian minister will leave the Soviet capital for Damascus on Wednesday or Thursday.

GREEK MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 14 OCT

JN142028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--Stavros Dhimas, Greek minister of state [as heard], arrived in Damascus today to participate in the meetings of the joint Syrian-Greek economic committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation to begin in Damascus tomorrow.

SOVIET-SYRIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AL-ASAD VISIT

For the text of the PRAVDA version of the joint Syrian-Soviet communique issued on the visit of Hafiz al-Asad to the Soviet Union 8-10 October, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 15 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY PRAISES TREATY WITH USSR

JN130715 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The People's Assembly will resume meetings at 1600 this evening under speaker Muhamud Habib to discuss items on its agenda. The assembly held a meeting yesterday attended by several ministers during which the chairman of the Arab affairs and foreign committee delivered a speech praising the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty which President Hafiz al-Asad signed with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The assembly members also praised the merger between Syria and fraternal Libya and blessed it as a constructive step on the road to a comprehensive Arab unity.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: SYRIAN-USSR TREATY BACKED BY 'ARAB RULERS'

JN131006 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 11 Oct 80 p 16

[Moscow dispatch: "Al-Asad Returns From Moscow With the Treaty and Military Support"]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow this week at the head of a high-level government and party delegation lasted less than 3 days, but preparations for the visit continued for several months through an exchange of visits at all levels during which the Syrian-Soviet dossier, dating back to the first trade agreement between the two countries in 1956, was reviewed. When 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, went on his Arab tour following the declaration of merger between Syria and Libya, he informed the Arab rulers of Syria's intention to conclude the treaty with the USSR and outlined the reasons which made Syria take this step.

A high-level Syrian source has told AL-MUSTAQBAL that with the exception of Baghdad and Amman, all Arab rulers who received Khaddam showed understanding of and even support for the Syrian step. As a matter of fact, one of these rulers told the Syrian minister verbatim: We pro-U.S. Arabs tell you that the United States does not care about our opinions. As a matter of fact, it pays no attention to us, and sometimes we feel that it is even humiliating us. To be honest, we cannot raise a finger to Washington. Therefore, you are right in confronting the United States and disrupting its plans. By taking this step with the Soviet Union, you are defying the United States, something that we cannot do. Therefore, tell Brother Hafiz al-Asad that we understand the step he is taking and that our hearts are with him.

When Minister Khaddam returned to Damascus, one of his friends asked him about the truth behind the reports concerning the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviets. The top Syrian diplomat said that the visit would indeed take place and that it would be exceptionally significant, because Presidents al-Asad and Brezhnev were expected during this visit to sign a number of agreements in different fields, including the military, and all these agreements would be grouped under the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Militarily, observers believe that Syria's main concern was to reactivate the Moscow declaration of the spring of 1974 under which President Brezhnev pledged before his people and party to defend Syria if subjected to any aggression. This commitment has in fact been extended to include any situation in which Israel uses nuclear weapons against Syria.

Syrian sources have said that the political and military dimensions of the agreements under this treaty go beyond the classical meaning expressed by similar treaties signed previously by Moscow with other countries.

It is understood that Syria had avoided signing such a treaty in the past. Therefore, observers have wondered what made Syria change its attitude and decide to bring in the Soviet Union on its side under a treaty, or what seems like a treaty.

In reply to this question, a Syrian official said: The Camp David accords and the intensified U.S. military presence in Kenya and Somalia in the west and the Sultanate of Oman in the east, in addition to its presence in Egypt and the Indian Ocean and the presence of U.S. bases in the Mediterranean, Israel, Greece and Turkey, have all made the pro-Israel U.S. military presence the dominant one in the region. Therefore, confronting this presence and Israel could only be possible by throwing in Soviet resources in this confrontation.

According to the observers this means that the intensive U.S. military presence in the region is the reason for bringing in the Soviets so as to maintain the balance of power in the region and to prevent the entire Arab world from falling under U.S. hegemony.

As for the Soviet Union, which considers the Middle East part of its foreign policy concerns, observers believe that it has a definite interest in intensifying its presence in the Middle East, since this will give the Soviets a valuable card to play in their international policy.

Observers also see another factor in Moscow's interest: It is almost 8 years since the Soviets have left Egypt. So here they are now returning to the region under the glare of bright lights reminiscent of their entry into Egypt in the wake of the June 1967 war.

The next step now is the second round of unity talks between Syria and Libya when Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visits Syria this month. This visit was due to have taken place last month but was postponed through mutual agreement until President al-Asad's return from Moscow so the Syrian-Soviet agreements would not be binding on Libya under the unitary state.

AL-ASAD CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO PDRY LEADER

JN141438 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the occasion of the anniversary of the revolution in the PDRY. The president expressed, in his own name and on behalf of the Syrian people, his sincerest regards, affirming that the ties of fraternity and common struggle linking the two countries have been bolstered as a result of the common stands taken to defend the Arab nation's rights; confront the Zionist, imperialist and Zionist plots; and work to bolster Arab steadfastness.

BA'TH OFFICIAL GREETS YSP EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS

JN131032 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (SANA)--Muhammad Haydar, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and head of the Foreign Relation Office, has sent a cable of support and greetings on behalf of the National Command to the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee on the convocation of the YSP extraordinary congress.

In his cable Haydar expressed the wish that the YSP extraordinary congress will be crowned with success to achieve the pan-Arab aims for which it is struggling and that the Yemeni people will realize further achievements on the road of progress, unity and the building of socialism.

The National Command member asserted the importance of escalating the struggle and unifying efforts to confront the serious conspiracy, manifested in the Camp David accords and their criminal schemes, which seeks to thwart the Arab nation's struggle.

## LIBYA

### AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES SYRIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD150048 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

### LIBYA DENIES SENDING WEAPONS TO IRAN

LD110857 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0702 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Oct (JANA)--The Foreign Secretariat of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has denied the tendentious reports spread by the radio of the Zionist enemy about the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah ferrying weapons by air to Iran. The Foreign Secretariat has described these reports as tendentious.

### MOURNING PERIOD DECLARED FOR ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

LD121124 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--JANA has learned that the Jamahiriyah has declared a 7-day mourning for victims of the earthquake in the Algerian town of Al-Asnam which claimed the lives of thousands of people and destroyed a large section of the town.

## MAURITANIA

### OULD ZAMEL RETURNS FROM GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AB150947 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Mohamed El Mokhtar Ould Zamel, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned to the capital yesterday afternoon on his way back from the United Nations where he represented our country at the deliberations of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

On arrival the minister told the national press that the general debate of this year's session opens at a time when the international outlook is more gloomy than last year at the same period. The issue of the Middle East has not improved, nor has that of southern Africa, which continues unabated; moreover, conflicts in Africa and Asia also remain and now the conflict opposing Iraq and Iran constitutes a new source of concern, he pursued. The international situation is very tense and one can only hope that the General Assembly and consequently the United Nations will show their ability to face their responsibility toward such a situation.

## MOROCCO

### KING HASSAN ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT'S OPENING SESSION

LD111344 Rabat MAP in English 1243 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Rabat, 11 Oct (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco inaugurated here Friday afternoon, the opening ceremony of the first parliamentary session of the current legislative year of the Moroccan House of Representatives.

On this occasion, the sovereign made a speech in which his majesty gave his instructions to the government and the people's representatives to watch over the nation's supreme interests.

After defining the objectives that Morocco has fixed, the sovereign underlined that these aspirations cannot be attained except in the context of peace and good neighbourhood, recalling in this respect that Islam considers neighbourhood relations as sacred.

Evoking the recent attack launched by the "Polisario" mercenaries against the locality of El-Mhamid in the southern province of Ouarzazate, the sovereign underlined that the Algerian leaders know very well that it is from this locality that the late King Mohamed V made his historical appeal for the liberation of the Moroccan Saharan provinces.

The monarch then revealed that Morocco was not surprised, neither militarily nor politically, by this attack because Morocco had received information according to which the mercenaries were going to launch attacks against undisputed Moroccan territories, and had thus taken all the necessary precautions.

King Hassan then precised that "the mercenaries' attack against El-Mhamid was a plot against Morocco and Algeria", expressing hope that the Algerian leaders will learn from this lesson.

Underlining that Morocco is ready to make all the sacrifices in this war "that we neither wanted nor planned for", King Hassan underlined that the Maghreb, with all its wealths could be "a model of human fraternity and co-existence among peoples united by religion and language".

In this respect, the sovereign recalled the days when the axis Rabat-Algiers had great influence at the international, African and Arab levels.

The monarch then announced that the government will present to the House of Representatives, during this session or the spring session, a program aimed at attending to the maximum, social and economic disparities among the various classes of the population.

King Hassan II also announced that the government and the commissions stemming from the national education days of Ifrane, will present next April a global educational program.

Concerning the finance bill which will be examined during this session, the monarch pointed out that the budget of current expenditure should be modest while the budget of capital expenditure should be ambitious.

While underlining that every Moroccan should participate in the search for means of financing investment projects, the sovereign advocated the revising of the investment code in order to encourage foreign investments in national development projects. The one condition to be observed when approving this bill, precised the sovereign, is to make sure that it does not compromise the nation's sovereignty and its economic independence.

During this opening session, King Hassan II was surrounded by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and Prince Moulay Rachid.

The session was attended by the Cabinet members headed by premier and justice minister, Mr Maata Bouabid, the members of the constitutional chamber of the supreme court, the president of the supreme court, the king's attorney general and his majesty's brothers-in-law, as well as by several other personalities.

BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD101400 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Rabat, 10 Oct (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Morroccan state minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, returned here Thursday evening after he led the Moroccan delegation at the works of the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly. In a statement to the Moroccan news agency, "MAP", Mr Boucetta underlined that during this session, the Moroccan delegation explained Morocco's position in the questions interesting it.

He added that the 35th session of the UN General Assembly examined several items, such as the Middle East issue, the Palestinian problem, the last developments in the region, the points that were examined by the Islamic conference in Fes etc...

Evoking the works of the UN forth commission, Mr Boucetta indicated that this commission which will examine the tension prevailing in north-west Africa decided to hear the delegates of the political and social organizations, authentic representatives of the inhabitants of the Sahara, as it was the case in Freetown last month.

"Despite the opposition of the Algerian, Libyan and Malagasy delegations, the commission decided to hear all these movements as the authentic representatives of the inhabitants of the region who struggle to re-integrate it to the motherland," further stated Mr Boucetta.

It is to be recalled that while in New York, Mr Boucetta made a declaration to the journalist of the Arab channel of the "British Broadcasting Corporation" (BBC), in which he mainly pointed out that "on the military level, Morocco has complete control in the field, despite the declarations made by some". (MAP).

"On the diplomatic level, he added, "Morocco accepted to participate in the African efforts aimed at bringing closer the viewpoints of Algeria and Morocco, the only concerned parties".

About the cease-fire before December 31, 1980 called for by the OAU wisemen committee which met in Freetown, Mr Boucetta precised that "Morocco is not faced with this problem, because it is in no case the assailant".

Evoking the question of consulting the population of the Sahara, the foreign minister outlined that "Morocco had delegated to Freetown the representatives of all the organizations of the territory, which expressed their Moroccanity in the most solemn way".

Dealing with the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict, Mr Boucetta stressed the efforts made by King Hassan II of Morocco with the aim of putting an end to the fratricidal war, and recalled the messages the sovereign had addressed to the Iranian and Iraqi heads of state.

HASSAN SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO BENDJEDID

LD111326 Rabat MAP in English 1300 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Rabat, 11 Oct (MAP)--Following the earthquake which struck the Algerian town of Al-Asnam, King Hassan II of Morocco addressed the following telegramme to President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria:

"It was with deep emotion and great sorrow that we have learned of the catastrophe that struck the town of Al-Asnam.

"In deploring with you the dead, the Moroccan people share the pain and sorrow of the Algerian people.

"In voicing to you our faith in the common destiny of our two peoples and in imploring the Almighty to give faith and courage to the Algerian people in the face of this calamity, we express to you, Mr President, the expression of our highest esteem".

It is to be recalled that the Algerian radio announced that about 80 percent of the town of Al-Asnam (north-western Algeria) was destroyed Friday afternoon by an earthquake.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ATTACK AGAINST MOROCCANS

LD092028 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The Information Ministry of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic today released a military communique on the results of the fierce attack launched by Saharan insurgents on 7 October 1980, against the monarchist occupation forces in Ras al-Khanfrah, southern Morocco. The communique says this fresh military operation, which was within the framework of the continued successful Houari Boumediene offensive and which took place hard on the heels of the 3 and 4 October attacks on the same place, has resulted in killing 195 monarchist troops, including officers, NCO's and privates. A similar number were wounded and dozens of monarchist soldiers were taken prisoner. Furthermore, a large quantity of military hardware was destroyed or captured. In particular, 4 heavy machineguns, two gun batteries and 8 guns of various calibers were destroyed. In addition a number of military ammunition dumps were destroyed and 22 military GMC, Vilra and (?Elemog) vehicles and 3 armored vehicles made in racist South Africa were burned out.

The communique says this successful attack, which turned into a war of positions [as heard] with the monarchist forces consisting of the 3rd, 8th and 10th battalions, and remnants of the Zellagha and (?Larak) forces, enabled the Saharan insurgents to take dozens of monarchist troops prisoner and capture a large quantity of arms and military equipment including 9 Land Rovers, 3 GMC and Vilra vehicles, 3 guns of various calibers, 3 machineguns including an antitank machinegun, and a large number of light weapons and military ammunition.

### SDAR CLAIMS OCCUPATION OF MOROCCAN TOWN

LD111546 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] A communique released today by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Information Ministry says that at dawn last Thursday the Saharan People's Liberation Army occupied the town of El-Mhamid in the province of Ouarzazate, in southern Morocco. During this operation, the Saharan fighters inflicted heavy losses on them Moroccan forces, who left 75 dead on the battlefield. They also captured two Moroccan soldiers, one a sergeant.

VIEWS ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR EXCHANGED WITH EGYPT

TA141146 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Oct 80 p 1

[By political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] Israel has been constantly exchanging evaluations with Egypt on the Iraq-Iran war and its implications. Israel has gained the impression that As-Sadat is angry about the passive stand adopted by the United States regarding the conflict in the Persian Gulf.

The Israeli-Egyptian contacts are conducted through the Israeli Embassy in Cairo and in meetings on the ministerial level. One meeting was held in the United States between Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. A second consultation will take place in the meeting scheduled to be held this week between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg.

The Israeli-Egyptian consultations are not of a nature conducive to the coordination of positions but are merely regular exchanges of evaluations. The impression has been gained in Jerusalem that President as-Sadat is concerned by the U.S. attitude toward the events in the Persian Gulf. As-Sadat shares Prime Minister Begin's fear regarding a strengthening of Soviet influence in the region.

The HA'ARETZ correspondent notes that Israel has not yet formulated its positions regarding the Iraq-Iran war. In its session on Sunday the Cabinet merely received a general report from the IDF's chief of intelligence. Minister Hayim Landau's attempt to dwell further on the issue was hampered by the prime minister who claimed that the issue was being raised at the Cabinet session only for its information.

BURG VIEWS EGYPTIAN POSITION ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA150645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The talks among the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli representatives will continue at Blair House in Washington today. Egypt's version is that the next stage will be a summit meeting. Israel's version is that the autonomy talks should first be resumed. Correspondent Shalom Qital heard the comments of the head of the Israeli delegation, Dr Yosef Burg, on yesterday's talks:

[Begin recording--Burg] At the beginning, the Egyptians certainly submitted their claims regarding Jerusalem which, in their opinion, belongs to Judaea and Samaria. They also presented their arguments against the settlements. I replied that our position on Jerusalem is clear: This is our capital. History has proved the significance of Jerusalem for the Israeli people. Indeed, Jerusalem is regarded as a holy city by members of three religions. However, the level of holiness differs.

As far as the issue of the settlements is concerned, I said that this is a combination of a security element and of people returning to their land. In any case, I said that I could not agree that issues that should be discussed only 3 years after the signing of the autonomy agreement should already cast a shadow on the negotiations. I cannot agree to this under any circumstances; I do not have the authority to do so. Moreover, I do not want the autonomy talks to become preparatory talks for a summit meeting. I added that a summit could be held only after the range of the disputed points has been reduced to a minimum. If one wants to reduce the disputed points to a minimum. If one wants to reduce the disputed points to a minimum, then one should extend the range of clarifications to a maximum.

[Qital] That is exactly what I wanted to ask. Are we faced with a resumption of the autonomy talks or rather with an argument about what to do next?

[Answer] The argument is not just about what to do next. I described the situation as it is: We attach importance to holding talks on the autonomy because, at Camp David, the parties agreed to conduct these talks on a permanent and regular basis. Any attempt to transfer the emphasis to a summit meeting--nobody can predict whether, when and where it will be held or who will be the three participants in such a meeting. I am now speaking in Washington, and elections are scheduled to be held here in November. We can certainly not accept such a tactic, because strenuous talk about a summit meeting implies nonstrenuous talk on the autonomy negotiations. [end recording]

CABINET DISCUSSES GULF CONFLICT IN 12 OCT SESSION

TA121123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] At this hour the Cabinet session is ending. We go now to our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer:

This is the first time that all the members of the Cabinet have had the opportunity to hear and offer assessments and information on the continuing Persian Gulf conflict and on the friendship treaty signed between Syria and the Soviet Union. Apparently, no decisions were made at the session on Israeli-initiated moves toward the neighboring countries.

Jordanian involvement in the conflict on Iraq's side is giving the government ammunition with which to attack the idea of the territorial compromise and the Jordanian option as propounded by Alignment leaders. There is no doubt that use will be made of this notion to prove the correctness of the government's course.

Dr Burg is to leave tomorrow for Washington for the resumption of the autonomy talks, and this subject also came up at the Cabinet session. In the light of the latest developments in the region one may estimate that negotiation on this subject is fading away. The sides are occupied with other problems. At the same time, political circles have expressed doubts about just how essential Dr Burg's trip is. Some say that in view of the developments in the region, the document containing the Israeli stand could be sent via diplomatic mail instead of troubling four important and busy people to go to Washington.

It should also be stressed that according to the reports from Egypt, Cairo has already formulated an evaluation that the negotiations will be resumed only at some unknown date next year. A short time ago, the Cabinet secretary, Arye Na'or, said upon emerging from the Cabinet session that Israel takes a grave view of the Syrian-Soviet friendship pact. Mr Na'or refused to say what the government's stand would be if and when Iraqi forces enter Jordan.

That is all for now from the prime minister's office.

Shamir Briefing

TA121639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Today the Cabinet also heard a very broad survey by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who returned at the end of last week from a long tour of the United States and Europe, where he met with 30 foreign ministers. The minister reported on his impressions of these meetings.

Among other things, he commented on a certain turn that has occurred in the West European countries' approach to the problems of the Middle East. He said there is a certain trend toward accepting the position Israel is making such a great effort to explain--that it is not the Palestinian problem that is the main cause of the unquiet in the Middle East but it is actually the inter-Arab disputes, the contradictory interests within the Arab community, that are the main cause.

BEGIN INTERVIEWED ON GOLAN LAW, OTHER TOPICS

TA141260 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 15

[Report on interview granted by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to correspondent Yehoshu'a Bitzur--date and place not given]

[Text] "I was surprised when I read that our ambassador to Cairo, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, attended a festive parade of the Egyptian Army. He did not consult me or anybody else if he should do so and I think that he did not on purpose so that he could act according to the way he saw the conditions on the spot. Ultimately, I did not make any comment to him about it." This was stated by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the MA'ARIV correspondent.

Although the prime minister did not explicitly criticize Ambassador Ben-Elisar's action one could tell that he was bitter about it. The prime minister added: "I did not instruct ministers or officials not to attend the reception held by Egyptian Ambassador Sa'd Murtada in Tel Aviv on the occasion of the Egyptian Army day. Everybody acted according to personal feelings in deciding not to attend the reception."

These remarks may be interpreted as another hint by the prime minister that he was not pleased by Ambassador Ben-Elisar's behavior.

I asked the prime minister about his position regarding the application of Israeli law on the Golan Heights in the wake of the initiative launched by Knesset members from various factions to adopt such a law.

Begin replied that he had read that 72 percent of the people answering public opinion polls supported the application of Israeli law on the Golan Heights. According to him, such a public mood is very positive and points at a firm position. Begin said that, for himself, he would have to consider this issue very carefully. He would consult all the coalition factions and subsequently make up his mind. The prime minister added that the Knesset was certainly a sovereign body and able to make up its mind on the issue.

I noted that in the same polls 50 percent of the people polled were against continuing the withdrawal from the Sinai, claiming that Egypt was not appropriately fulfilling its part in the agreement.

The prime minister replied that it was very interesting that such an opinion prevailed among the public. He emphasized: "We will meticulously fulfill all our undertakings in the peace treaty. However, if the other party were to violate the agreement in any way whatsoever, then it becomes a mutual issue. In that case we would have to reconsider the subject and act according to our own understanding. This is obvious. There will be no unilateral implementation of the treaty."

I asked the prime minister when he thought the elections would be held. Begin replied: "I do not think there are any grounds left to speak about early elections. Elections will be held in November next year unless a special event takes place before then such as a vote of no-confidence or the fall of the government. [paragraph continues]

Only in that case would elections be held in May or June. In my opinion, they will be held in November as scheduled and as required by the law. During this year the government will be able to do many things."

Yesterday the NRP decided to demand the implementation of the coalition agreement regarding religious legislation. The NRP is currently facing serious distress because of the Abu-Hatzera affair. What does the prime minister think about it?

Begin replied: "A coalition agreement should be honored. We will do everything we promised to the NRP. However, how dare MK Shulamit Aloni accuse Dr Burg of embezzlement? She does not restrain her words."

And what is Begin's gamble on the Peres-Rabin race? Begin's gamble is as follows: "I think that Yitzhaq Rabin will receive a vast majority at the Labor Party convention and this will determine his role in the party's leadership. Peres will presumably defeat him with the help of the party's management."

The opposition parties yesterday claimed that the prime minister was illegally holding the defense portfolio because his appointment to that post had not been approved by the Knesset.

This claim angered the prime minister and he retorted sharply: "I will keep the defense portfolio in the near future. For the time being I will not look for another candidate to fill this post. The majority does not want Ari'el Sharon. It is also possible that I will keep the defense portfolio until the next election. All week I deal with defense issues and I hold weekly meetings with IDF senior officers. All the generals accept my decisions without questioning them and carry them out in a full, precise and willing manner. I find no difficulties in this job.

"At 0400 this morning I received a telephone call asking for my opinion on a certain issue. My duties as prime minister also constantly involve handling defense questions. If I find the appropriate candidate I will offer him the defense portfolio. However, this is not an urgent matter and I will not deal with it in the near future.

"I am legally holding the post of defense minister because this was approved and voted upon by the Knesset. Besides, according to the law the defense portfolio is automatically held by the prime minister if that post is not filled by another minister. This was determined by the government legal adviser in an opinion he submitted on this issue. The opposition's claims on this matter are irrelevant."

RABIN ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR PREMIERSHIP 10 OCT

TA102004 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Interview with former prime minister MK Yitzhaq Rabin by party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al at the television studio--live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Rabin, have you decided to run as a candidate for the premiership at the party convention?

[Answer] Following consultations with a large number of friends and personal considerations, I decided to present my candidacy on behalf of the Labor Party for the head of the list for the Knesset and for the premiership. Today I sent a letter on this, in which I informed the Labor Party chairman of my decision.

[Question] Does this decision of yours result from the fact that you claim that Peres has failed as party chairman?

[Answer] The considerations that brought me to this decision stem first of all and above all from my assessment of the problems that the country is facing and will face in the future in all areas--political, economic and social. I am convinced it is necessary to do everything so that the Labor Party wins the largest majority in the next Knesset elections and presents the best team to serve in the government.

[Question] And you think the party will win the election only if you head the list?

[Answer] I believe that, to the extent that I can sense the public's feelings both about the Labor Party and the preference of its leader, if I lead it the chances will be better.

[Question] Is the struggle between you and Shim'on Peres ideological or personal? Some members of the Labor Party have claimed that it all stems from personal vindictiveness on your part.

[Answer] I think that in a political constellation it is impossible to divorce the person who does things from what he does. It is not coincidental that in such advanced political systems as in Britain or the United States the two are linked. Basically, the question is not merely academic, involving arguments over ideology, but also involves the question of who will implement that ideology. The application of an ideology should be done by those who can best do it.

I do not think there is ideological polarity in the Labor Party. Had there been polarity, sharp polarity, it would have been doubtful whether the Labor Party could have remained unified.

[Question] If that is so, then everything results from personal reasons?

[Answer] No, but at the same time I believe, because there is no clear-cut line between who does things and what he does, there is a difference between myself and Shim'on Peres in the emphasis we place on things, in consistency, in loyalty to a path.

[Question] Has he failed in his job? When you say that you want to replace him, in your opinion, has he failed as party chairman?

[Answer] I am talking about the candidacy for the premiership and therefore we are dealing with who can be the best candidate for the premiership. This does not mean that I want to say that he either failed or did not fail in his post as party chairman.

[Question] Can I deduce from your statements that you see yourself the better candidate for the premiership than Shim'on Peres?

[Answer] Yes, so I believe. But let me go on to say that this is not a personal matter; rather, it represents a stream, a concept, people. The late Yig'al Allon presented his candidacy and I supported it. If he had not died, he would certainly have been the candidate and I would certainly have continued to support him. In other words, there is no specific personal problem that exists between myself and Shim'on Peres.

[Question] Mr Rabin, in April of 1977 you gave up the position of prime minister of your own free will. What has changed since then that has caused you to aspire to return to the post today?

[Answer] Under the circumstances that existed at the time, with the split within the Labor Party, the general reality, and in light of what happened to me personally, I thought that I had to put the good of the party before my personal calculations. That is why I returned the mandate I had won in the contest in the second Labor Party convention to the party. I think that since then things have changed, the expression of which is the feeling of the public and its realization.

[Question] The question that is inevitable as a result of the competition is: What happens if you lose? This can happen in the party convention. In light of what you wrote about Shim'on Peres in your book, would you be prepared to be a minister under Shim'on Peres?

[Answer] First, when I compete or stand for election as the candidate to head the Labor Party list at the third convention, after the election to that convention--in which new members will participate and new forces will emerge--I think I have the chance of getting the opportunity to head the list.

[Question] What if you do not?

[Answer] My personal inclination is not to serve in such a cabinet, but, at the same time I will only make up my mind on that after I hold consultations with the party members, and especially those close to me.

[Question] Finally, Mr Rabin, do you not think that this contest between you and Shim'on Peres would almost only serve the Likud?

[Answer] I think that if the contest is carried out with full adherence to the rules of proper conduct within the party it would really show that the Labor Party acts democratically and does not demand democracy in the country while not maintaining it at home. I believe democracy in the party is a condition for the right to demand democracy in the country.

[Question] In light of Shim'on Peres' statements that he would not run against you, do you think there will actually be a contest?

[Answer] I do not think what he said was said seriously; in my opinion this is a trick to rule out the possibility of competition at the convention.

[Question] Thank you very much, Mr Rabin.

JERUSALEM CITES PLO SOURCES ON SUPPORT OF IRAN

TA142009 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The PLO has confirmed today that it is joining Libya and Syria and supports Iran in its war against Iraq. PLO leadership sources in Beirut said that the PLO is extending nonmilitary aid to Iran and provides Tehran with information that may be instrumental in countering the Iraqi invasion.

FEAR OF ISRAEL SAID TO PROMPT DELAY OF HUSAYN'S TRIP

TA121134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Arab sources in east Jerusalem have told our reporter that the cancellation of King Husayn's visit to the Soviet Union and his talks in Jidda are connected, among other reasons, to Husayn's fears of Israeli threats. Husayn feared that a visit to Moscow at this time would provide justification for Israel's claims about increased Soviet involvement near its border. The Jidda visit was designed to augment Saudi Arabia's involvement alongside Iraq in the war and thus to ease the burden on King Husayn.

PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY OFFICIAL CONCLUDES E. AFRICA TOUR

LD130956 Khartoum SUNA in English 1705 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Khartoum, 12 October (SUNA)--Technical consultant of the PAN AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), Mohamed Khir Osman, returned here today concluding a 27-day East African tour.

In Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya, Malagasy, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and Djibouti, Osman discussed with information officials technical facilities needed for the establishment of PANA's East Africa pool.

Osman, who is also the engineering manager for SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA), reviewed a draft agreement on cooperation between SUNA and the national news agencies of those countries.

MALIAN PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR ROME TO REPRESENT CILSS

AB141814 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The president of the republic left Bamako this morning for Rome. In his capacity as current president of the CILSS [Inter-State Committee To Fight Drought in the Sahel]. President Moussa Traore will deliver an important speech at the meeting of donors on the world's food situation. Alioune Blondin Beye, the minister of foreign affairs; N'Fagnanama Kone, the minister of agriculture; and (Seck Nam Jacques), the executive secretary of the CILSS, are accompanying the head of state.

It will be recalled that the current president of the CILSS was charged by the organization's summit conference held in January in Ouagadougou to contact the donor countries. The Rome meeting is of importance to the CILSS member countries owing to the grain problems they are currently facing--a deficit estimated at 500,000 tons during the last 2 years.

Of the eight CILSS countries, only Niger shows positive signs in the field of grains because rainfall in Niger as recently indicated by President Seyni Kountche is considered to be satisfactory.

GHANAIAN BOATS SEIZED BY ANGOLA RELEASED AFTER TALKS

AB101425 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Two vessels of the State Fishing Corporation which were seized by the Angolan authorities for allegedly fishing in their territorial waters have been released.

Their release followed the intervention of the president, Dr Limann. An official statement in Accra said on learning of the fate of the vessels and their crews, the president sent a delegation led by the minister of agriculture, Dr Andah, which successfully negotiated the release of the ships with President Eduardo dos Santos. The statement warned all Ghanaian registered fishing vessels to stay away from the territorial waters of countries with which Ghana has no bilateral fishing agreement.

In releasing the ships, the Angolan authorities said they were doing so as a gesture of friendship between the two countries and in appreciation of Ghana's invaluable assistance to Angola during the independence struggle.

UGANDA

MUWANGA ADDRESSES NATION ON SITUATION IN ARUA DISTRICT

LD141702 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1537 GMT 14 Oct 80 EA

[Address to the nation by Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the Military Commission of Uganda's National Liberation Front--live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, you will recall that during my address to the nation at the celebrations to mark our 18th independence anniversary at Kololo airstrip on Thursday last week, I reported that Uganda had been invaded by forces originating from two of our neighboring republics of Sudan and of Zaire.

It has been established beyond doubt that the current aggression against Uganda is the work of the remnants of Amin's soldiers who took refuge during the liberation war in those two neighboring states. The invasion seems to have been carefully planned and timed. Because of their early morning surprise attack, the invaders were able to penetrate Uganda's territory, and for the first few days the situation appeared to be quite grave. Nevertheless, Uganda did all in her power to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity. A swift reinforcement of a considerably small number of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] soldiers, who were at the time of the invasion stationed in the affected areas, brought an immediate halt to the advancing invaders.

I may add here that for some time both the Military Commission and the government have had knowledge of collaboration between different groups of dissidents residing in neighboring states and within the country in an attempt to subvert government efforts to reestablish peace, stability and democracy in this country. We have also had reason, in spite of continued assurances of fraternity and good-neighborliness from some of our neighbors, to suspect danger from across some parts of our border. In our ardent desire to foster good understanding, cooperation and peace existence with our neighboring brothers, we have always been moderate and tolerant in our reaction. This, however, must not be interpreted to mean that we are weak. We are a nation, sovereign and independent. It is our prime duty as a government to protect our territorial integrity and to safeguard the safety of the lives and property of all our citizens.

To those Ugandans residing within the territorial boundaries of this country who are engaged in or who are collaborating in any way with subversive elements outside the country, I wish to sound a very serious warning. Both the Military Commission and the government shall deal firmly and decisively, within the framework of the law of the land, with any person found to be working against the security, stability and peace of the Republic of Uganda.

To those residing beyond our borders, friends and enemies alike, I wish to pledge one final assurance. We as a government, and indeed Uganda as a nation, shall pay any price to ensure that the security of our territory, people and their property is guaranteed at all times. In the meantime, fellow Ugandans, rest assured the situation is well under control. There is no cause for alarm. The Military Commission and the government are doing everything possible to ensure tight security at all our borders and throughout the country. In the same way, I appeal to you to remain united and vigilant. With unity, we shall always sail over the most turbulent waves and climb over the highest obstacle.

Lastly, I wish to announce that after consultations with the Electoral Commission, it has been decided that the registration of voters be extended by one more week. Special consideration may also be made if necessary for a further extension in areas which have been affected by the current external aggression against Uganda. Thank you.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSS BUDGET, OIL COMPANIES

AB121326 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1006 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 10 Oct (AZAP)--The contacts established by the founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, during his recent private trip abroad, examination of the 1980-1981 draft budget, the internal situation of the Zairian oil companies, the progress made up till now in the implementation of the PAM [Minimum Agricultural Program], the situation at the institutions of higher learning and scientific research--these were the issues examined at the weekly meeting of the Executive Council held on Friday from 1050 to 1510 at Mount Ngaliema under the chairmanship of the head of state.

In his general survey opening the meeting, the head of state gave a lengthy account of his trip to the United States, where he held talks with the U.S. under secretary of state for African affairs and where he met all members of the board of directors of the American oil company Exxon. They came to brief him on the oil exploration their company has undertaken in the regions of Bandundu and Equateur, with an estimated investment of $120 million. The first well will be sunk at Oshwe in Bandundu in February, followed by a second in the town of Mbandaka itself, and a third at Monkoto in Equateur.

Also, during his stay in the United States, the founding president noticed that, in spite of the noisy denigration campaign by some people, Zaire's distinguished image has remained unaffected in friendly countries.

The 1981 draft budget, which was approved Friday by the Executive Council, was submitted today--as scheduled--to the founding president, who made substantial amendments required by the policy of austerity by which all citizens must abide in 1981. For example, it is noteworthy that salaries alone total 35 percent of the budget. Half of this percentage goes to the education sector. Our external debts represent 20 percent of the budget, and the remainder will be for the functioning of the state apparatus. This explains the exceptional rigor with which the state accounts must be kept in 1981. The state commissioner for information, arts and culture warned that even though the country has successfully reduced public expenditures this year, it must not relapse into its shortcomings of the past, when levity and thoughtlessness were characteristic. During the meeting, the founding president, in his customarily straightforward manner, stressed this point so that everyone would know what to do.

Concerning the situation of the oil companies, the council heard the report from the department of energy prepared by a commission of experts representing the departments of national economy, state investment holdings and energy, which had jointly presided over the commission. The report shows that the situation of the oil companies is worrying, making it impossible for them to function normally. Following some basic remarks made during the discussions by the members of the Executive Council, the commission was asked to hold another meeting as soon as possible in order to finalize its recommendations. In this respect, a decision will be made public within the next few days.

Concerning progress in the implementation of the minimum agricultural program, all the problems related to its success were submitted to the founding president during the meeting. The council gave assurances that all measures have been taken to ensure the further implementation of the PAM and guarantee abundant food production.

## GUINEA-BISSAU

AB101641 Paris AFP in French 1159 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Bissau, 10 Oct (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. This was indicated in a communique issued in Bissau in the wake of the visit of Mohamed Saydati, cabinet adviser at the presidency of the SDAR.

In the communique, the two parties demand the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of occupation and aggression against the SDAR in order to ward off the threat posed by the Moroccan presence to peace, security and stability in this region of our continent. Guinea-Bissau was among the first nations to recognize the SDAR formed by the Polisario.

## IVORY COAST

### HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY SCORES 99.99 PERCENT IN ELECTION

AB131420 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The final results of the presidential election are now known. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the candidate of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] received 99.99 percent of the votes cast. He will therefore assume a new 5-year term of office.

The interior minister, Alexis Thierry-Lebbe, made the following comments on the massive turnout: [begin recording]

All over the national territory, prefects, subprefects and mayors had established 4,692 polling stations, far more than in the last four electoral exercises.

In so doing we intended to save voters from a long walk so they could more easily go to fulfill their promise to the PDCI delegations that campaigned throughout the country--the promise of a massive turnout. This was done. The figures are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| --Total number of registered voters: | 3,398,056 |
| --Total number of votes cast: | 2,795,456 |
| --Valid votes: | 2,795,150 |
| --In favor of candidate Felix Houphouet-Boigny: | 2,795,150 |
| --Percentage socred: | 99.99 percent of the total number of votes cast. |

The percentage of turnout was 82.27 percent. These figures are provisional because the final results must be released by the Supreme Court. [end recording]

## LIBERIA

### NATIONAL RADIO BECOMES 'LIBERIAN BROADCASTING SYSTEM'

AB102015 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Monrovia, 10 Oct (AFP)--Liberian radio and television has been made independent of the Ministry of Information, it was announced here today.

A decree published by the ruling People's Redemption Council (PRC) said that the Liberian Broadcasting System, which replaces the old Liberian Broadcasting Corporation, would be financed 60 percent by the government and 40 percent by commercial revenue. The director-general and his assistant will still be appointed by the head of state, with the advice and consent of the PRC, but observers here said the terms of the decree gave the new organization fairly wide operating freedom. Announcing the decree, Head of State Master Sergeant Samuel Doe also disclosed that the United States was to provide 11 million dollars towards the estimated 18 million dollars needed to set up the new broadcasting system.

## NIGER

### KOUNTCHE REPORTS SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD PRODUCTION

AB121345 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Excerpt] For the second year running, our country will be self-sufficient in food production. The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, said at a press conference yesterday that the agro-pastoral situation is satisfactory. President Kountche, who has just ended a tour of the seven regions of our country, added that the production of the principal crops has increased by about 10 percent. This situation is the result of abundant spring rainfall and the reduced invasion by insects and parasites.

President Kountche explained that the pastoral situation is equally good. Additional food for our livestock, which constitute a strategic reserve force, is estimated at 3,300 tons. Through income from our national cotton production of 7,700 tons and the production of feed from byproducts in some regions of the country, the livestock can be fed without any external assistance.

## NIGERIA

### OIL PRODUCTION DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER REPORTED

AB141013 Paris AFP in English 0915 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Lagos, 14 Oct (AFP)--Oil production in Nigeria, Africa's biggest producer, slumped by almost one quarter last month, according to reliable sources here. Production has averaged 2.1 million barrels per day this year, but the sources said that daily production fell to 1.6 million barrels in September, following an earlier slight drop in August to about 3 million barrels per day.

Industry sources here said the production cut had two main causes. Initially it was partly due to a surplus of oil on the world market, and secondly economic problems in Eastern Europe led to a drop in exports in that part of the world.

The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), which has a 60 percent interest in most companies operating here, was the only production company to have voluntarily cut back on output, according to industry sources.

## BRIEFS

CAPE VERDE VISITOR TO BRAZIL--Praia, 10 Oct (AFP)--Abilio Duarte, foreign minister of Cape Verde, today left Praia via Lisbon on an official visit to Brazil. During his stay in Brazil, the minister will hold talks with his Brazilian counterpart on bilateral cooperation and on topics which will be raised during the second session of the joint Cape-Verde Brazilian commission scheduled for next year in Rio de Janeior. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1828 GMT 10 Oct 80 AB]

GHANA-NIGERIA JOINT COMMISSION--Nigeria has promised to increase its oil supply to Ghana if such a request is made. This was disclosed by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Dr Yakubu Saka, on his return from Lagos today. Dr Saka led an eight-member delegation to the first meeting of the Ghana-Nigeria joint commission for cooperation. He said the two countries have agreed on the joint exploitation of the Chebi bauxite deposit, and an agreement on this will be signed soon. Dr Saka said they also discussed ways of improving trade between the two countries. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Oct 80 AB]

ARGENTINE DELEGATION IN SENEGAL--Dakar, 12 Oct (AFP)--A high-level Argentine delegation arrived in Senegal today at the start of an eight-nation African tour aimed at expanded trade. The team is led by Raoul Cura, secretary of state for international relations, and includes the director of bilateral negotiations, a representative of the Central Bank and three foreign ministry officials. [Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 12 Oct 80 AB]

## ANGOLA

### CUBAN MINISTER ANNOUNCES 1,700 WORKERS TO ARRIVE

FL141546 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Luanda--One thousand construction workers and 700 other Cuban workers will arrive in Angola during the last months of the year to assist in the completion of projects under construction in accordance with bilateral cooperation agreements. This was announced in Luanda last night by Levi Farah, Cuba's minister of government in charge of construction. Farah also reviewed the current state of the projects and cooperation between Cuba and Angola in that branch.

Farah spoke at a ceremony held in a Luanda theater which was attended by more than 2,000 Cuban construction workers and chaired by Cuban Ambassador Rafael Francia Mestre, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

For his part, Angola's Construction Minister Manuel Mangueira noted Cuba's cooperation in that sector, which he called a beginning in the national economic development and one that satisfies the population's essential needs.

### MEMBERS ELECTED TO 16 PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

AB141450 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Luanda, 14 Oct (AFP)--Nine hundred and forty members have been elected to the people's assemblies in the 16 provinces of Angola. The official results will be published soon.

These members come from very different social circles: peasants, workers, civil servants...etc. Also, a pastor has been elected in Cabinda and a Methodist bishop in Luanda. The church refused to participate in these elections, arguing that the Catholic religion cannot be represented in a body that upholds Marxism-Leninism.

These people's assemblies, which are supposed to meet 30 days after the elections, form the first phase of the institution of legislative bodies in Angola. The National Assembly will be formed after the elections on 11 November, the day of the declaration of independence. This assembly will then replace the Revolutionary Council, the present legislative body.

## MADAGASCAR

### FOREIGN MINISTER ON MISSION TO PROMOTE SUMMIT CONFERENCE

AB202028 Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 10 Oct (AFP)--Malagasy Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard left Antananarivo Thursday night on a mission to Mogadishu (Somalia), Radio Madagascar reported on Friday.

After conveying a message from Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka to his Somali counterpart, Siad Barre, the Malagasy minister will then go to several East African countries to prepare the diplomatic front for the international summit conference proposed by Mr Ratsiraka to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. This conference is expected to be held in Antananarivo at the end of 1981 or early in 1982, the national radio added.

According to the same source, the minister commented on the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq by saying that Madagascar will spare no efforts to bring the two parties to put an end to it. Mr Christian Remi Richard did not give any details, but he did indicate that Madagascar has taken upon itself responsibility for bringing about a reconciliation between the two opponents, especially since it was among the first countries to recognize the Iranian revolution, and also because President Ratsiraka and his counterpart, Mr Saddam Husayn, have excellent friendly relations, the radio concluded.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TAIWAN

LD112348 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] South Africa and the Republic of China have signed an agreement aimed at boosting economic, trade and technical cooperation. The agreement was signed in Taipei today by the South African minister of industries, commerce and tourism, Dr De Villiers, and the Taiwanese minister of economic affairs, Mr Chang Kwang-shih. Mr Chang said the South African-Taiwan economic and technological conference which began last Tuesday and ended today marked another step forward in bringing economic and other relations between the two countries closer than before.

In terms of the accord, both countries agree to reduce customs tariffs on each other's goods. South Africa promised to serve as the transit center for Taiwan's telecommunications links with other African countries and to open an airlink with Taipei early next month. South Africa also agreed to send a trade mission to Taiwan before the end of the year, station a trade representative in Taipei early next year and facilitate the export of minerals to Taiwan.

## ZIMBABWE

### MUGABE INVITES USSR TO OPEN EMBASSY IN ZIMBABWE

WA141525 London REUTER in English 1436 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Salisbury, Zimbabwe, Oct 14, REUTER--Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe announced today that he has invited the Soviet Union to open an embassy in Salisbury.

Previously, Mr Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) has harbored deep suspicions about the Kremlin's motives in Africa. The Soviet Union refused to support Mr Mugabe's guerrillas during the seven-year war.

"We have told the Russians they may establish an embassy," Mr Mugabe told a news conference. "We sent word to that effect, but up to now they have not replied."

## BRIEFS

ANGOLA-ROMANIA COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA -Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, has promulgated a decree by the Council of Ministers in the "DIARIO DA REPUBLICA" magazine [official gazette] ratifying the cooperation agreement with Romania. The terms of the agreement now enable Angola to set up juridical and administrative faculties at the University of Angola. Under the agreement, Angola is also setting up the national enterprises of [words indistinct] and state economic units. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 12 Oct 80 EA]

MOZAMBIQUE-USSR PROTOCOL--In Maputo today, Mozambique and the USSR signed a protocol on technical coperation in the field of agriculture and industry. The protocol provides for intensive development of cotton farming and the establishment of a tractor assembly plant in Mozambique. The agreement was signed for Mozambique by the director of international relations of the Bank of Mozambique, (Yakim Patel), and by the adviser for technical and economic affairs in the Soviet Embassy to Mozambique, (Stanislav Liyachikov). [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Oct 80 EA]